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HANDBOOK
OF
SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

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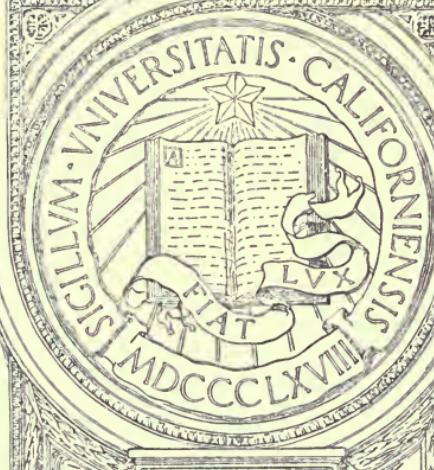


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SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
NEW YORK
1920

GIFT OF
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HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Written and Compiled under the Direction of the
Filology Committee of the Simplified Spelling Board
CHARLES H. GRANDGENT, L.H.D., CALVIN THOMAS, LL.D.

by

HENRY GALLUP PAYNE, A.B., *Secretary of the Board*

NEW YORK

1920

THE SIMPLIFIED
SPELLING BOARD

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for*

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New York

Signed May 20th 1920 John S. Tabbach

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“It is the generations of children to come who appeal to us to save them from the affliction which we have endured and forgotten.” WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 1

ENGLISH SPELLING

AND

THE MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE IT

Spelling, Its True Function

Spelling was invented by man and, like other human inventions, is capable of development and improvement by man in the direction of simplicity, economy, and efficiency. Its true function is to represent as accurately as possible by means of symbols (letters) the sounds of the spoken (i. e. the living) language, and thus incidentally to record its history. Its province is not, as is often mistakenly supposed, to indicate the derivations of words from sources that are inaccessible except to the learned, or to perpetuate the etimologic gesses of the partly learned.

Anomalies of English Spelling

English spelling, owing to the conditions that governed the growth of the English language, now presents many anomalies. The same letter, or combination of letters, often represents many different sounds; while the same sound is often represented by many different letters, or combinations of letters.

The combination *ough*, for example, represents at least 9 different sounds in the words *cough*, *rough*, *though*, *through*, *plough*, *hough*, *thorough*, *thought*, *hiccough*; and the sound of *e* in *let* is represented in at least 12 other ways in the words *aesthetic*, *bury*, *head*,

friend, heifer, foreign, Leicester, leopard, many, oecumenical, said, says.

There ar at least 20 different ways of representing the sound of *sh*, as in *ship* (*ship, sure, issue, mansion, schist, pshaw, conscience, conscientious, moustache, nauseous, suspicion, partial, partiality, mission, ocean, oceanic, machine, fashion, fuchsia*) ; at least 24 ways of representing the sound of *a*, as in *fate* (*a, aye, bay, arraign, straight, weigh, vane, vain, vein, obey, allegro, reign, champagne, gauge, demesne, gaol, Gael, dahlia, halfpenny, Maine, matinee, ballet, eh, yea*) ; and so on.

Many words contain, in writing and printing, letters that ar not sounded at all in speech, as *b* in *lamb, debt*; *c* in *scissors*; *e* in *are, have, heart, lived*; *g* in *diaphragm*; *h* in *ghost, school, rhyme*; *u* in *build, honour, mould*; etc.

Our spelling has become so irrational that we ar never sure how to spel a new word when we hear it, or how to pronounce a new word when we read it.

Like Chinese

Indeed, the present tendency in the scools is to disregard the fonetic basis of English spelling, and to treat the written and printed words as ideografs—like Chinese—the pupils being taught to recognize a word by its appearance as a whole, rather than by a futile attempt to analize the supposed sounds of the letters composing it. Vast amounts of mony and incalculable years hav been spent in efforts, never wholly successful, to teach children to memorize the intricate and unreasonable combinations of letters that conventionally represent the spoken words of the English tung—a feat that, more than any other accomplishment, is unreasonably assumed to stamp them as “educated”.

English Spelling Originally Fonetic

English spelling was at first practically fonetic, like the spelling of Latin, Spanish, Italian, Polish, and most other languages, and changed as pronunciation changed. In its case, however, various causes combined to interfere with this orderly process. Among them wer the variations in the early dialects, the different spelling sistems of the Norman conquerors, the later different spelling sistem of the imported Dutch printers, the bungling attempts during the Renaissance to make our spelling "etimological," and the continual ingrafting of words from other living tungs in their foren spellings — spellings that they retaind with slight modifications after their pronunciation had greatly changed in English speech.

English writers before the invention of printing, and for some time afterward, largely followd their own notions in regard to spelling, but the general aim was to indicate the pronunciation of the spoken word; and it is possible for scolars to determin with a fair degree of accuracy how English was pronounst at different periods in those days.

Invention of Printing, Effect on Spelling

With the invention of printing, however, English spelling began to cristalize into more or les fixt forms. This took place gradually thru the action of the "chapels", or printing houses, in selecting from the current spellings of a given word the one that most pleasd the fancy of the master printer, and adopting it as the "office stile". Unfortunately, the earliest printers of English wer nativs of Holland, who, with far too little knowledge of English or of its proper pronunciation to fit them to be arbiters of English spelling,

nevertheless changed the forms of many words to conform with their Dutch habits of orthografy. The unnecessary *h* in *ghost* (Dutch *gheest*, but later *geest*), *aghast*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*, ar examples of this influence, which also produced *ghess*, *ghest*, *ghittar*, etc.—in which the *h* gave place to *u* under French influence—and *ghospel*, *ghizzard*, *ghossip*, etc., from which the *h* was later simplified away.

Printers Disagree

There was lack of sistem, moreover, even in the best printeries. Tipe-setters wer largely itinerant, carrying their own ideas of spelling with them. Proof-reading was a tipe-setter's job, and often il-done. It is not unusual to find different spellings of the same word—sometimes on the same page—in books printed as late as the 18th Century.

The cristalization of our spelling became more uniform as printers, in time, for their own convenience, conformd their respectiv "stiles" more closely to one another. But there has never been entire agreement among printers on questions of spelling, capitalization, punctuation, etc.; and every office today has its own stile sheet or stile book, which is likely to differ in some particulars from those of other printeries.

Early Spelling Reformers

Under the gidance of craftsmen, rather than of scolars, the spelling of English nevertheless continued to exhibit interesting variations, as many writers, in their efforts to spel words more nearly as they pronounst them, from time to time succeeded in overcoming the disinclination of the printers to deviate from their accustomd practis.

While some of these writers desired merely to give expression to their individual preferences in spelling, there were others who made deliberate efforts to bring about a general orthographic reform. As early as 1554 John Hart wrote a book on the "unreasonable writing of our English tong", and 15 years later he published "An Orthographie" containing his proposals for the improvement of English spelling. In the meantime, Sir John Cheke (1557) and Sir Thomas Smith (1568), both secretaries of state of Edward VI, had advocated in print radical reforms in spelling, the latter proposing an alphabet of 37 characters. William Bullokar (1580) also suggested an alphabet of 37 characters; Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School, London, suggested (1619) one of 40; and Bishop Wilkins (1633) another of 37.

James Howell, in his "Grammar" (1662), urged a number of simplifications in spelling, some of which—such as *honor* for *honour*, *logic* for *logique*, *sin* for *sinne*, *war* for *warre*, *bodily* for *bodilie*, *bear* for *beare*, *wit* for *witt*, and their analogs—are now in general usage; while others—*bel* for *bell*, *tru* for *true*, etc.—are still regarded by many as startling innovations. John Ray published (1691) a "Note on the Errors of Our Alphabet".

These names do not by any means exhaust the list of 16th and 17th Century scholars who called attention to the lack of system in English spelling, and suggested plans for bettering it.

Classical Influences

In the meantime, and more particularly in the 16th Century, many writers of English, more familiar with the literatures of Greece and Rome than with the his-

tory of their nativ tung, sought to emfasize their classical erudition by attempts to indicate in their spelling the real or supposed derivations of English words from the Latin and the Greek. In this way *b* came to be inserted in *debt* by those who deemd it important to trace the origin of the word directly back to the Latin *debitum*, rather than thru the French *dette* (early modern English *dette, det*). Thus, too, came *c* into *scissors*, from a supposed derivation of the word from the Latin *scindere*, whereas its true basis is *caedere*, to cut. The Old French form is *cisoires*. Chaucer has *sisoures*. So, also, came *s* into *island*, assumed to be derived, like *isle*, from the Latin *insula*, whereas the *i* really represents a quite independent Old English word that survives in *ey-ot, Batters-ea, Angles-ey, Aldern-ey*, etc. *Isle* itself, tho so speld in the earliest Old French, with the *s* pronounst, had been simplified to *ile*, to accord with the changed pronunciation, at the time the word was adopted into Middle English as *ile, yle*. It was speld *ile* by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, and other modern English writers.

Unsounded and Unsound

The unsounded and misleading *g* was inserted into *sovereign* thru a desire to connect it with *reign* (Latin *regnare*), whereas the word comes from the Low Latin *superanus*, and is speld *souerain* by Chaucer, *sovran* by Milton. The *g*'s in *foreign, deign, campaign*, hav not even so poor an excuse as this for their use; they can only plead an indefensible analogy. But the *g* looks learned to the uninormd, and makes the spelling harder. Examples of such pedantic distortions of English spelling during this period might be multiplied indefinitely.

Johnson's Dictionary Blocks Progress

Then came Dr. Samuel Johnson. At a time when English spelling was still unsettled, when etymology was largely based on guesswork, and English filology was in its infancy, his literary reputation gave to his dictionary (1755) an "authority" far beyond that which it—or, indeed, any dictionary compiled at that time—could possibly merit. His classical leanings led him to prefer spellings that pointed, rightly or wrongly, to Latin or Greek sources; while his lack of sound scholarship prevented him from detecting their frequent errors and absurdities. A good illustration is his preferring *ache* to *ake*. The Middle English verb was *ake* (Old English *acan*) ; the noun was *ache* (Old English *aece*, *ece*), pronounced in Shakespeare's time like the name of the letter *h*. Altho the pronunciation of the noun had changed to that of the verb in Johnson's time, he spelt them both *ache* on a false assumption that they were derived from the Greek *achos*.

Thru whim or indolence he approved in certain instances spellings that were inconsistent with those he adopted for other words of the same general class. Thus, while retaining the Latin *p* in *receipt*, he left it out of *deceit*; he spelt *deign* one way, and *disdain* another; he spelt *uphill* but *downhil*, *muckhill* but *dunghil*, *instill* but *distil*, *inthrall* but *disenthral*. A few of his inconsistencies were adjusted by later lexicographers, but more were not. In other instances his carelessness permitted him to deviate in the text from the spellings given in the vocabulary.

Johnson's dictionary, with all its imperfections, was nevertheless accepted by printers, schoolmasters, and the general public, as "authoritative", and its spellings as "correct". It gave standing to an incorrect theory

of orthografy, and to a vast number of unhistorical, illogical, and unsientific forms, a large proportion of which stil persist, in spite of the efforts of later and riper scolars—including the foremost English lexicografers—to introduce reforms. Words that hav greatly alterd in pronunciation since Johnson's day continue to be speld as Johnson speld them; and the change and growth of our flexible language has faild to be recorded by an orthografy that owes much of its inflexibility to his influence.

Ineffectiv Protests

Individual protestants against this unsientific rigidity of English spelling continued to arize, but their protests wer little heeded; because those competent to speak with authority wer few in number, and wer generally too remote from the public ear to make their voices heard; because they spoke in opposition to prevailing custom and belief; and because they lackt organization and suitable channels of expression. In their publisht works they wer compeld to follow the “office rules” or to pay their own printing bils, which few of them could afford to do. There has been little improvement in this respect to the present day.

Benjamin Franklin Urges Reform

Benjamin Franklin, practical printer and filosofer, uttered his protest against the irrationality of English spelling in a “Scheme for a New Alphabet and Reformed Mode of Spelling” (1768), and later went so far as to compile a dictionary based thereon, and to hav special tipes cast for printing it. He thought he was “too old to pursue the plan”, however, and the work was never printed.

Noah Webster Carries Out Reforms

Noah Webster, whose "American Dictionary" (1828) is the basis of all the later revisions and amplifications that bear his name—and of some that do not—was a radical and outspoken advocate of spelling reform. He set forth his views in an essay on "The Reforming of Spelling", first printed in 1789, and now available in a reprint issued by the Old South Association, Boston. He ventured to simplify several classes of words in his dictionary, and by so doing aroused a storm of protest that gradually died down in the United States as the shorter forms made their way into print and general usage, and now mark the difference between the so-called "American" and "British" styles. Yet many, who today habitually use the simplified spellings Webster introduced, regard any deviation therefrom as a mark of illiteracy, and denounce all proposed deviations in the direction of further simplicity, and of Webster's recorded preferences, as iconoclastic, fantastic, and destructive of English literature.

Dictionary Editors for Simpler Spelling

Some of the earlier editors of Webster, more timid than he, were slow to follow his example, but the leading English lexicographers of the present day have openly expressed themselves in favor of simplifying English spelling, and have given place, and sometimes preference, in their dictionaries (Century, Oxford English, Standard, Webster's) to many of the simpler spellings that have been recommended by the learned societies of which they were members.

Other eminent scholars and writers of Webster's day and later who called attention to the imperfections of English spelling were William Mitford, Archdeacon

Hare, Walter Savage Landor, Isaac Pitman, Bulwer Lytton, Alexander J. Ellis, Horace Mann, Alfred Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, and Jacob Grimm.

Filologists Favor Spelling Reform

Important advances in the study of the history of English hav been made in the last three-quarters of a century. More and more scolars, educators, and men of letters hav become aware that its spelling has faild to keep pace with its growth or to record its changes, hav been able to perciev the causes of its backwardness and to understand the needless burdens that English spelling imposes on all who hav to learn it, to teach it, and to use it, and the obstacle it presents to the use of English as an international language—a use for which, as Grimm pointed out, it is in all other respects peculiarly adapted. And these scolars and writers, including men recognized as the highest authorities in their respectiv fields both in Great Britain and in America, many of them members of the Philological Society (London) and of the American Philological Association, began in the last quarter of the 19th Century a serious and concerted agitation for the improvement of English spelling.

Fonetic Spelling Reformers

A contributing factor was the movement for fonetic reform that followd Isaac Pitman's invention of fono-grafic shorthand, at first (1837) cald "stenographic sound-hand." Seeking to extend the principle of his sistem to longhand and printing, Pitman, in association with Alexander J. Ellis, a scolarly filologist and fone-tician, devized a fonetic English alfabet, promoted it in his *Phonographic Journal* (founded 1842), and organ-

ized the Phonetic Society (1843). His alfabet, as "reduced to a satisfactory working state" in 1847, consisted of 40 letters. Of these 16 wer new, and not all of them wer tipografically good.

Even if Pitman's alfabet had been beyond sientific and esthetic criticism, it would hav stood little chance of adoption. The temper of the English-speaking peoples is unfavorable to violent changes in the written and printed page. The printing trade wil always oppose the addition of new letters to the alfabet and wil never accept them until forst to do so by an insistent public demand. To ad several letters at one time would not only compel every printing house to purchase large quantities of the new tipes and of specially arranged cases to hold the enlarged fonts, but would involv costly los of time while compositors wer learning the new letters, the new spellings, and the new positions of all the letters in the new stile of case.

Unsuccessful Experimenters

Actually, Pitman's fonetic alfabet never advanst beyond the experimental stage. He kept making changes that wer confusing to those who tried to follow him, and that Ellis did not approve, thus dissolving their association. Pitman's uncertainty encouraged others in England and America, both educators and lay experimenters, who had been converted to the fonetic idea, to put forth individual modifications of the Pitman alfabet, and, in some cases, schemes of their own invention. Several of these experimenters—some of whom had little or no filologic or fonetic training—went to the expense of having special tipes cast, and sought to defray it by the sale of primers, readers, books, and periodicals, printed in the new caracters.

None of them gained any considerable following. Teachers and the public were inclined to regard the conflicting schemes of these rival reformers with indifference, or with suspicion as commercial rather than as purely scientific and educational enterprizes. Nevertheless, this propaganda for phonetic reform, actively carried on for more than 30 years by determined, if mutually disagreeing, enthusiasts, had a beneficial effect. It undoubtedly stimulated filologic experts to unite in directing public attention to the irrationality of English spelling, and to make moderate and reasonable proposals for its gradual simplification.

American Filologists Take Action

The American Philological Association, in 1875, appointed a committee consisting of Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College; Professor J. Hammond Trumbull and Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale; Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Professor F. J. Child, of Harvard, to consider the whole subject of the reform of English spelling. The Association made many recommendations based on the successive reports of the Committee.

An International Convention for the Amendment of English Orthography was held in Philadelphia, August 14-17, 1876, "to settle upon some satisfactory plan of labor for the prosecution of the work so happily begun by the American Philological Association and various other educational associations in this country and England". The attendance was widely representative of British and American scholarship.

The members of the convention organized as a Spelling Reform Association; annual and quarterly meetings were held, the membership was largely in-

creast, a *Bulletin* was issued, addresses were made, articles were written, and in these and other ways the members "set themselves to produce and concentrate dissatisfaction with the old spelling". The recommendations of the American Philological Association, which included certain changes in the alphabet, and many simplifications of spelling, were adopted. A special list of 11 words, *ar, catalog, definit, gard, giv, hav, infinit, liv, tho, thru, wisht*, was approved for immediate use, with particular emphasis on *hav, giv, liv*.

The desirability of the reform of English spelling was urged, previous to 1880, by several State Teachers' Associations, by many influential journals, and by men of such eminent scholarship as President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia; President Noah Porter, of Yale; President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; Professor A. P. Peabody, of Harvard; and Professor James Hadley, of Yale.

British Teachers and Philologists Organize

The National Union of Elementary Teachers, representing about 10,000 teachers in England and Wales, passed almost unanimously, in 1876, a resolution in favor of a royal commission to inquire into the subject of English spelling with a view to reforming and simplifying it.

A British Spelling Reform Association was organized in 1879, with A. H. Sayce, professor of philology, Oxford, as president; and with Alexander Bain, professor of logic, Aberdeen; Charles Darwin; Alexander J. Ellis, president of the Philological Society (London); J. H. Gladstone, scientist and author of "Spelling Reform" (1878); John Lubbock; J. A. H. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary; Isaac Pit-

man; Walter William Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge, and author of the English Etymological Dictionary; Henry Sweet, the eminent filologist and editor of Old and Middle English texts; and Alfred Tennyson on its list of vice-presidents, which included three former presidents of the Philological Society.

The Philological Society, in 1880, recommended many changes in the spelling of English words, which were printed in a pamphlet entitled "Partial corrections of English spellings approved by the Philological Society". The American Philological Association took joint action with the Philological Society on the amendment of English spelling in 1883, on the basis of which 24 joint rules were printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association for that year.

N. E. A. Adopts 12 Words

This movement, begun with so much enthusiasm both in England and in America, was carried on in the United States by the Spelling Reform Association for more than 30 years. The National Education Association, in 1898, gave its approval to the movement and adopted the simplified spellings known as the Twelv Words (*catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, program, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout*), and has used them in its publications ever since. (In 1916 the Association adopted the rule for simplifying *-ed* to *-t*, when so pronounced, in past tenses of verbs. See page 26.)

Unfortunately, while the Spelling Reform Association had in its ranks the best scholarship in the country, it had in its treasury only such funds as the scholars themselves could contribute—not enough to carry on an effectiv campain.

Simplified Spelling Board Continues the Movement

When support for an activ propaganda was offerd by Mr. Carnegie in 1906, the Simplified Spelling Board was organized to conduct it, drawing its membership from the American Philological Association, the Philological Society (London), the Spelling Reform Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the National Education Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other representativ bodies of scolars and educators, as wel as from the front rank of men of letters and men of affairs. The Board thus continues without historical break the movement started by the American Philological Association in 1875, counting among its giding spirits the men most prominently associated with the movement from its organized beginnings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Advisory Council

The membership of the Board is, for convenience, limited to 50; but, in order to hav the benefit of as wide and representativ expression of educated opinion as possible in reference to its immediate and future proposals, the Board invited a large number of scolars, educators, and others interested in intellectual and social progress to act as an Advizory Council.

The qualifications for membership in the Council ar the same as those expected for membership in the Board—a belief in the principle and in the immediate practis of simplified spelling in some degree, and a recognized status and influence as educator, scolar, writer, or man of affairs. It is representativ of all parts of the country and of all fases of educated opinion favorable to the general idea that English

spelling can be and ought to be improved. It constitutes a body upon whose united opinion the general public may confidently rely. Its membership is approximately 250.

Purpose of the Board

The chief aim of the Simplified Spelling Board is to arouse a wide interest in English spelling and to direct attention to its present caotic condition—a condition far worse than that existing in any other modern European language—in the belief that, when the peoples who speak English understand how imperfect for its purpose their present spelling really is, they wil be eager to aid an organized, intelligent, sistematic effort to better it, as it has been slowly betterd here and there by individual effort in the past.

The simplification of spelling is not an unconscious process, inevitable without human effort. Every changed spelling now in general use—and few words hav escaped some change in spelling, iether for the better, as *fish* from *fysshe*, *dog* from *dogge*, or for the worse, as *rhyme* from *rime*, *delight* from *delite*—was once the overt act of a single writer who was followd at first by a small minority. If there is to be substantial improvement in the future, somebody must be willing to point the way, to set the example, to propose the next step in advance.

This responsibility the Board has undertaken in the interest of the coming generations. Having among its members not only scolars and educators, men of letters, and men of affairs, but also specialists in linguistic sience, including the editors of leading dictionaries—British and American—it claims the right to be credited with some knowledge of the English language, of

the history of English orthografy, and of the difficulties to be overcome in simplifying it. It believes that these difficulties can best be met and overcome under the leadership of an association organized for the purpose, in order that every simplification proposed shall have behind it a sufficient weight of educated opinion to commend its acceptance by the public.

Not Radical or Revolutionary

The Board, accordingly, mindful of the history of English spelling and the nature of its growth, does not propose any "radical" or "revolutionary" scheme of reform, or any sudden and violent changes. Far from desiring immediately to relax the existing rules and analogies of English spelling, it aims to make them more certain, to extend them, and to enforce them, so as to get rid of needless exceptions and to produce a greater regularity.

On the other hand, the Board makes no claim to "authority", and its proposals must stand on their own merits, each for itself. There is, in fact, no final standard of orthografy. Nowhere is there any authority to set up such a standard. Spelling is never stable. All that the accepted dictionaries can legitimately do is to record the varying usages. Their editors have received no charter to decide finally between conflicting forms. Their function is fulfilled when they have stated the facts.

Gradual and Progressiv

The Simplified Spelling Board, however, as an independent body of men, who have at heart only the interests of civilization, makes its appeal to the reason of mankind. It desires to establish a better and more

reasonable usage in respect to the spelling of some words, and to restore former usage when that is better and more reasonable than modern usage. It desires to do this gradually, in keeping with the genius of the language, and progressively, in accordance with the spirit of the race.

Principles Adopted

Its recommendations, accordingly, have been based on the following principles:

- 1) When current usage offers a choice of spellings, to adopt the shortest and simplest. EXAMPLES: *blest*, not *blessed* (1 sil.) ; *catalog*, not *catalogue*; *center*, not *centre*; *check*, not *cheque* or *checque*; *gage*, not *gauge*; *gram*, not *gramme*; *honor*, not *honour*; *license*, not *licence*; *maneuver*, not *manoeuvre*; *mold*, not *mould*; *plow*, not *plough*; *quartet*, not *quartette*; *rime*, not *rhyme*; *tho*, not *though*; *traveler*, not *traveller*.
- 2) Whenever practicable, to omit silent letters. EXAMPLES: *activ*, not *active*; *anser*, not *answer*; *bluf*, not *bluff*; *definit*, not *definite*; *det*, not *debt*; *eg*, not *egg*; *engin*, not *engine*; *frend*, not *friend*; *hart*, not *heart*; *helth*, not *health*; *promis*, not *promise*; *scool*, not *school*; *shal*, not *shall*; *suffraget*, not *suffragette*; *thru*, not *through*; *trolly*, not *trolley*; *yu*, not *you*.
- 3) To follow the simpler rather than the more complex of existing analogies. EXAMPLES: *aker*, not *acre*; *buro*, not *bureau*; *deciet*, not *deceit*; *enuf*, not *enough*; *maskerade*, not *masquerade*; *sprightly*, not *sprightly*; *telefone*, not *telephone*; *tung*, not *tongue*; *wize*, not *wise*.

4) Keeping in view that the logical goal of the movement is the eventual restoration of English spelling to the fonetic basis from which in the course of centuries and thru various causes it has widely departed, to propose no changes that ar inconsistent with that ideal.

Outline of Program

Of course, as long as this process of progressiv simplification is going on, inconsistencies wil remain in English spelling; but critics should bear in mind that the inconsistencies ar here now, and that every simplification adopted reduces the total number and helps to make the spelling more nearly uniform and more rational than it was before. Even when every simplification possible with our present alfabet is adopted, English spelling, like the spelling of every other language, wil stil fall short of scientifc precision and perfection; but it wil be vastly improved over what it is today. If the English-speaking races of that day should become dissatisfied with the imperfections then remaining in English spelling, the adoption of a more nearly fonetic sistem of orthografy may wel be left to them.

Stedy Progress Toward the Goal

In the meantime, it is no sufficient argument against making some improvements now that they ar not those ultimately most desirable. Such an attitude, if univerally maintainind, would hav blockt all progress in the past. Those who would postpone the encouragement and adoption of any reform in spelling until a perfect sistem should be evolvd, ar in the position of those who would refuse to improve their morals until the arrival

of the millennium—an attitude that would forever prevent it from arriving. And just as there can be no general agreement among mankind today as to exactly what the millennium wil be like when it comes, so it is futil for any man or any body of men to predict the precise form in which we shal spel when our spelling shal be as nearly adapted to its purpose as wil satisfy human requirements.

The best we can do now is to view our goal as an ideal toward which we must progress with what speed we may along the way markt out for us by the principles that plainly lead to it.

Activities of the Board

The Board maintains an Executiv Office in the City of New York, and holds an annual meeting in April, at which it recievs reports of the progress made, discusses and adopts plans for the future, elects officers, etc. Between meetings, the work is carrid on under the direction of the Trustees.

Immediately on its organization the Board began an activ propaganda by sending forth a preliminary circular in which it askt those who sympathized with its aims to take a simple initial step. Inclosed with the circular was a list of 300 common words of which alternativ spellings, one more simple and regular than the others, ar given by the leading dictionaries and sanctiond by the usage of eminent writers. All who approved the aims of the Board wer askt to sign a card agreeing to use the simpler forms as far as practicable.

The response to this circular was beyond expectation. Within a few months many of the leading filologists, educators, scientists, and men of letters, announst their adhesion; and thousands of teachers, fisicians,

lawyers, clergymen, and other professional men; business men, firms and corporations; editors and publishers signd the agreement. The number of these "Signers" is constantly increasing; but even so, it represents only a small proportion of those who approve and use the simpler spellings, as has been establisht by special canvases and thru correspondence.

Influential Support Enlisted

The Board of Superintendents of New York City in 1906 unanimously recommended the use of the List of 300 Words in the New York City scoools.

The Modern Language Association of America, in the same year, adopted the same list for use in its publications, and has since accepted the later recommendations of the Board, and has in some instances gon beyond them.

President Roosevelt adopted this list (300 Words) in his official correspondence; and his recommendation in 1906 that the Government Printing Office adopt the same stile, when not otherwize requested, gave the movement wide publicity. The discussion that followd, both in the Congress and in the pres, afforded the frends of orthografic reform an extraordinary opportunity—of which they did not fail to take advantage—to present their arguments and appeals. The results of this publicity wer distinctly favorable.

The National Education Association, in 1907, approved the work of the Simplified Spelling Board, and directed the use of the simpler spellings of the 300 Words in the publications of the Association. (See also pages 14 and 26.)

State Teachers' Associations in all sections of the country past resolutions favorable to the movement.

Leading periodicals and newspapers, including the *Literary Digest*, *Independent*, *Current Literature*, *Educational Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Minneapolis Journal*, were prompt to approve the work of the Board and to adopt some of its recommendations.

General Progress

In the course of the next 7 years the Board issued and freely distributed 3 more lists of recommended spellings; an *Alfabetic List* of all the words included in the first 3 lists; and 21 other circulars, setting forth arguments for the reform of English spelling, written by eminent men in various callings.

It appointed many volunteer Local Agents; supplied speakers of note to make public addresses; organized a league of periodicals and newspapers and began in 1909 the quarterly publication of the *Simplified Spelling Bulletin*, to serve as a medium of news and discussion.

By these and other legitimate means of publicity the Board gained additional thousands of adherents, counting among them a great many members of the faculties of American universities, colleges, and normal schools; teachers in elementary and high schools; professional and business men. A gratifying number of institutions of higher learning formally approved the movement, and adopted the use of simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence. School systems in many cities and towns granted permission to teach the simpler spellings in their classrooms; and the authors of several spelling-books included the recommendations of the Board either in the main text or in an appendix. Commercial firms and corporations in great numbers, and many of them of high reputa-

tion, began a rapidly increasing use of simplified spellings in their office correspondence and advertizing.

Simplified Spelling in Great Britain

In the meantime eminent advocates of better spelling in Great Britain organized (September 10, 1908) the Simplified Spelling Society, with eventual objects identical with those of the Simplified Spelling Board, and to work in sympathy with it. Its membership included Walter William Skeat, its first president, James A. H. Murray, Henry Bradley, F. J. Furnivall, and William Archer, of Great Britain; James W. Bright, Andrew Carnegie, and Thomas R. Lounsbury, of America, all members of the Simplified Spelling Board; Gilbert Murray, J. W. Mackail, and A. S. Napier, professor of English, Oxford; H. C. K. Wyld, professor of English, Liverpool; William Ramsay, James Bryce, H. Stanley Jevons, Edward Dowden, Walter Leaf, G. C. Moore Smith, Frederick Pollock, Alfred W. Pollard, Walter Ripman, and many other men of distinction in scolarship, letters, and public life.

S. S. S. Makes Rapid Hedway

The Society began at once an activ propaganda, issuing many pamphlets and circulars, and publishing a monthly magazine, the *Pioneer of Simplified Spelling*. Its membership rapidly increast, many prominent scool men and women enthusiastically enlisting for the reform. Michael E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds; H. G. Wells, the novelist; Daniel Jones; G. B. Hunter, bilder of the "Mauretania"; W. H. Rouse, hedmaster of Perse Grammar Scool, Cambridge; and W. Temple, hedmaster of Repton Grammar Scool, wer notable recruits.

International Conferences

A conference between delegates from the Board and the Society, selected for their filologic competence, took place at University College, London, in September, 1911. A similar conference, pland for 1914, was prevented by the breaking out of the War. The Society goes somewhat farther than the Board in its recommendations, and has adopted a fonetic scheme of notation in which only the present letters of the English alfabet ar used. The two organizations ar, however, in thoro accord as to the ultimate aim of the reform; and the British experiment is watcht with interest from America.

Imperial Education Conference

An Imperial Education Conference, attended by officially appointed delegates from all the provinces of the British Empire, was held in London, April and May, 1911. "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" was the subject of addresses by E. R. Edwards, an Inspector of the Board of Education, and by A. H. Mackay, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board. The Conference thereupon adopted the following resolution:

That this Conference is of the opinion that the simplification of English spelling is a matter of urgent importance in all parts of the Empire, calling for such practical steps in every country as may appear most conducive to the ultimate attainment of the end in view—the creation, in connection with the subject, of an enlightened public opinion and the direction of it to the maintenance, in its purity and simplicity among all English-speaking peoples, of the common English tongue.

Petition for an Imperial Commission

Encouraged by this overwhelming expression of British educational approval, the Simplified Spelling Society drafted a petition to the Prime Minister, asking for the appointment of an Imperial Commission, "which should include scholars, teachers, men of letters, and men of business", to consider the whole question of the reform of English spelling, "to report whether reform be practicable, and, if so, to indicate what ought to be its nature, and how it may best be introduced".

Many thousands of signatures hav been obtaind to this petition in all parts of the British Empire and in the United States. It wil be presented as soon as conditons ar more favorable for its consideration and for the carrying out of its specified objects.

Aggressiv Campains in America

The Simplified Spelling Board, shortly after the issue of its Fourth List, resolvd to propose no further changes in spelling until the recommendations alredy made should be stil more widely accepted, but to devote its income and energies mainly to an intensiv field campain of education. Field Representativs of professorial rank wer engaged, and in 1914 an aggressiv campain was organized to win a more general official approval of the aims of the Board by the leading educational institutions of the United States.

Universities, Colleges, and Normal Scools

The results obtaind by this campain in the following years wer extremely gratifying. Several hundred universities, colleges, and normal scools, with tens of

thousands of teachers, and hundreds of thousands of students, were led either to use simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence, or to permit students to use them in written work. Nearly 40 per cent of these institutions, including many State universities, formally approved the movement, in most cases by faculty resolution, and adopted in all cases more than 200 of the simpler spellings, and in some cases many more.

Returns from a questionnaire addressed in 1916 to all the American universities and colleges (exclusive of those for Negroes and Indians) listed in the Educational Directory issued by the United States Bureau of Education, showed that 57 per cent of these institutions (72 per cent of those heard from) recognized and accepted the simplified spellings of the Board; and that nearly 25 per cent had agreed to use simpler spellings in their official publications and correspondence. Only 18 per cent placed themselves on record as opposed to the movement. The institutions comprising the remaining 25 per cent either gave noncommittal answers or failed to respond to repeated inquiries.

National Education Association

The most noteworthy result of the Board's activities among the members of the teaching profession was the action taken by the National Education Association in adopting (July 7, 1916) the spelling -t for -ed in past tenses of English verbs ending in -ed pronounst t, and in consistently using it in its official publications and correspondence. The Association, by its acceptance of this rule—which simplifies the spelling of more than 900 words in addition to the Twelv Words adopted in 1898—and by its preference for the simpler of alter-

nativ spellings having dictionary recognition, as shown by its action (1907) in directing the use of the simpler spellings of the 300 Words in its publications, approves and regularly uses about 1,500 simplified spellings.

Newspapers and Magazines

The rapid increase of educational support encouraged the Board to undertake coincidentally a special campain among editors and publishers to promote the use of simplified spellings in the pres. As a result, hundreds of newspapers and periodicals—including the Philadelphia *North American*; Chicago *Post*; Cleveland *Press*; Cincinnati *Post*; Worcester *Telegram*; Detroit *Times*; Denver *Post, News, Times, Express*; Columbus *Citizen*; Louisville *Herald*; Des Moines *Capital, News*; Topeka *Capital, Journal*; Seattle *Star*; Lincoln *Nebraska State Journal, News*; Wichita *Beacon*; Tacoma *Ledger, News*; Peoria *Journal*; and many other dailies in important cities—are now using the Twelv Words and most of the other simpler spellings in the List of 300 Words. The total circulation of all these publications is counted in millions.

The National Editorial Association (1916), "desiring to cooperate with the National Education Association, the Simplified Spelling Board, and other educational organizations, in their efforts to accustom the general public to the use of simplified spelling in print", approved the use of the Twelv Words, adopted them for use in the official publications and correspondence of the Association, and recommended their use by individual members in their respectiv newspapers. Similar action was taken by various other editorial and newspaper associations.

Handbook of Simplified Spelling

Experience gained in these several campaigns soon developed three outstanding needs: *first*, a Handbook of Simplified Spelling that should cover succinctly the various phases of the subject treated in the separate circulars issued up to that time by the Board, and to take their place for general distribution; *second*, a general revision and more complete coordination of the rules; and *third*, a selection of the rules most suitable for special emphasis at the present stage of the movement, with an alphabetic list of all the words in common use simplified in spelling by the rules, for incorporation in the Handbook.

The preparation of such a Handbook was accordingly begun, under the direction of the Trustees, by the Secretary; while the work of revision and selection of the rules was carried on by the Philology Committee of the Trustees, specially appointed by the Board as a Committee on Review, Plan, and Scope. After long-continued and painstaking deliberations, the Committee submitted its conclusions, which were approved, rendering possible the publication of the Handbook — issued originally in 3 separate parts — of which this (pages 1-32) is Part 1.

Part 2 sets forth the leading arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the current orthography. (Ready July, 1919.)

Part 3 presents the rules for simplified spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the stage the movement has now reached, a special list of words in simpler spellings not covered by the rules, and a dictionary list of words changed in spelling by these recommendations. (Ready October, 1919.)

A Patriotic Service

Pending the completion of the important tasks involved in the preparation of the Handbook, the Board measurably reduced its field activities, which the unrest in the colleges and schools, incidental to the reorganization of educational work to meet the conditions imposed by the country's entry into war, in itself made advisable. As more favorable conditions develop, the Board will expand its efforts to the extent that financial support and volunteer effort may be forthcoming. It trusts that the great part that a rational simplification of English spelling can take, not only in the more speedy Americanization of our foreign population, but in rendering English more available as a means of international communication, will forcibly appeal to all those who cherish these patriotic aims, and will make it possible to continue on an enlarged scale its work for this important educational reform.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

Original members: E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,* chancellor of the University of Nebraska; O. C. BLACKMER,* phonetician and publisher, Oak Park, Ill.; DAVID J. BREWER,* justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; ANDREW CARNEGIE*; SAMUEL L. CLEMENS* ("Mark Twain"); MELVIL DEWEY, author and library economist; ISAAC K. FUNK,* editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary; LYMAN J. GAGE, formerly secretary of the Treasury; RICHARD WATSON GILDER,* editor of *The Century Magazine*; WILLIAM T. HARRIS,* U. S. Commissioner of Education; GEORGE HEMPL, professor of English in the University of Michigan

*Deceased.

(now professor of Germanic filology in Stanford University); THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,* author; HENRY HOLT, publisher, editor, and author; WILLIAM JAMES,* professor of filosofy in Harvard University; DAVID STARR JORDAN, president (now chancellor) of Stanford University; THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY,* professor of English in Yale University; FRANCIS A. MARCH,* professor of English in Lafayette College; BRANDER MATTHEWS, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University; WILLIAM W. MORROW, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court; CHARLES P. G. SCOTT, etimological editor of the Century Dictionary; HOMER H. SEERLEY, president of Iowa State Teachers College; BENJAMIN E. SMITH,* editor of the Century Dictionary; CHARLES E. SPRAGUE,* financier and author; CALVIN THOMAS,* professor of Germanic languages and literatures in Columbia University; E. O. VAILE, formerly editor of the *Educational Weekly*, Chicago; WILLIAM HAYES WARD,* editor of *The Independent*.

Elected in the next twelv months: WILLIAM ARCHER, author and critic, London, England; HENRY BRADLEY, associate editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, formerly president of the Philological Society; FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL,* founder and director of the Early English Text Society, etc., formerly editor of the Philological Society's (now the Oxford) English Dictionary; ALEXANDER H. MACKAY, superintendent of education, Nova Scotia; WILLIAM F. MACLEAN, M. P., editor of the Toronto (Ont.) *World*; WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, city superintendent (now emeritus) of scools, New York; JAMES A. H. MURRAY,* editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, formerly president of the Philological Society; THEODORE ROOSEVELT,* president of

*Deceast.

the United States; WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT,* professor of Anglo-Saxon in Cambridge University, author of the *Etymological Dictionary*, formerly president of the Philological Society; ANDREW D. WHITE,* formerly president of Cornell University; JOSEPH WRIGHT, professor of comparativ filology in Oxford University, editor of the *English Dialect Dictionary*.

Elected to fill the vacancies thereafter occurring: HENRY M. BELDEN, professor of English in the University of Missouri; ELMER E. BROWN, chancellor of New York University; RICHARD E. BURTON, professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota; NATHANIEL BUTLER, professor of Education in the University of Chicago; GEORGE W. CABLE, author and sociologist; HERMANN COLLITZ, professor of Germanic filology in Johns Hopkins University; GEORGE O. CURME, professor of Germanic filology in Northwestern University; CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, consulting engineer; GANO DUNN, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation; OLIVER F. EMERSON, professor of English in Western Reserve University; DAVID FELMLEY, president of Illinois State Normal University; IRVING FISHER, professor of political economy in Yale University; WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER, president of Reed College; HAMLIN GARLAND, author; CHARLES H. GRANDGENT, professor of Romance languages in Harvard University; EMIL G. HIRSCH, professor of Rabbinical Literature in the University of Chicago, and editor of the *Reform Advocate*; HAMILTON HOLT, editor of *The Independent*; EDWIN M. HOPKINS, professor of English language in the University of Kansas; H. STANLEY JEVONS, lecturer in economics and political science in the University College of South

*Deceast.

Wales and Monmouthshire (now professor of economics in the University of Allahabad, India); WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN, surgeon and scientist, Philadelphia; JOHN R. KIRK, president of the First District Normal School, Missouri; FRED J. MILLER, formerly general manager of factories, the Remington Type-writer Company, now Major in Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; HENRY GALLUP PAINE, secretary of the Simplified Spelling Board; EDWARD O. SISSON, president of the University of Montana; DAVID M. SOLOAN, principal of the Provincial Normal College, Nova Scotia; ROBERT STOUT, Chief Justice of New Zealand; JOHN S. P. TATLOCK, professor of English filology in Stanford University; FRANK W. TAUSSIG, professor of political economy in Harvard University, chairman United States Tariff Commission; JOHN CRESSON TRAUTWINE, JR., engineer, Philadelphia; THOMAS G. TUCKER, professor of classical filology in the University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; EDWARD J. WHEELER, editor of *Current Opinion*.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 2

THE CASE FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Handbook

Part 1 contains a brief sketch of the history of English spelling, showing how and why, in the course of centuries, it has ceast to function as a gide to pronunciation; an account of the successiv efforts, beginning as early as 1554, to restore this function; a report of the progress made by the Simplified Spelling Board since its organization in 1906.

Part 2 presents the arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the prevailing orthografy.

Part 3 contains the Rules for Simplified Spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the present stage of the movement, a Special List of words in simpler spellings not coverd by the Rules, and a Dictionary List of the words in common use changed in spelling by these recommendations.

REASONS FOR SIMPLIFYING

Choice of Methods

It has been shown by abundant example in Part 1 that English spelling is mard by absurdities and inconsistencies that call for improvement if it is ever to

be made a satisfactory instrument for recording the sounds of English speech.

A choice of two ways lies open to those who would undertake the task. They may elect to reform our spelling suddenly or gradually — by immediate adoption of a fonetic scheme of notation, or by progressiv elimination of present irregularities.

Fonetic Goal

The Simplified Spelling Board has put itself on record as recognizing that the ultimate goal of the movement is, and must logically be, a fonetic alfabet with enuf letters to represent, at least approximately, each separate sound heard in the standard English speech. By "standard English speech" is ment English as spoken by those whose training and scolarship entitle them to be considerd as authorities on the subject; and among whom — whether American, British Insular, or British Colonial — there is substantial agreement. This standard pronunciation is recorded, likewize with substantial agreement, in the leading dictionaries by means of various "keys to pronunciation." These "keys" ar, in fact, fairly accurate, tho inconvenient, and in only one instance sientifically simple, schemes of fonetic notation.

Reasons for Gradual Approach

It may reasonably be askt why the Board, having this ideal goal in view, advocates its attainment by gradual approach rather than at a single bound. The anser is, for the same reason that we walk across the street insted of leaping from curb to curb. The one is the customary, natural method of reaching our destination, and one that experience has shown to be wel

within our powers. The other is theoretically more expeditious, but practically would delay all progress while mankind was seeking to develop a degree of muscular energy and concentration of purpose beyond anything of which it has hitherto proved itself capable.

The Customary Method

The changes that hav been made in English spelling in the past hav all come into use gradually, one or two at a time—so gradually, in fact, that at all times, as today, there hav been, and ar, many words speld in more than one way on equal authority of good usage. Accordingly, in proposing further changes, the Board has preferd to follow the customary method, natural to the genius of the race, rather than to attempt to force the acceptance of an entirely novel and violently revolutionary scheme of spelling, no matter how ideal and sientifically admirable it might be.

Acceleration Possible

“Gradual,” however, is a word of elastic definition, and gradual progress may be made much more rapidly and surely under one set of conditions than under another—under the conditions that the Board aims to establish, for example, than under those that hav hitherto prevaild.

The changes that hav appeared in English spelling in the past hav been the results of individual initiativ and example—some of them inspired by knowledge, reason, and common-sense, but others resulting from erroneous notions concerning the true function of spelling, from ignorance of the history of the language, and from etimologic or filologic incompetence, yet accepted by a public misled by the supposed learning of

writers whose literary reputations were won on other grounds than sound scholarship in English.

The Simplified Spelling Board believes that changes based on a thorough knowledge of the history of English spelling, formulated by filologic experts, put forth by a society composed of leading scholars, lexicographers, educators, men of letters, and men of affairs, and made the subject of an organized propaganda, will win recognition and acceptance much more rapidly than sporadic and haphazard changes left to take their chances in appealing to popular fancy.

Practical Considerations

Moreover, as a body of practical men with vision — not visionaries — the Simplified Spelling Board at its inception recognized that it stood face to face with a very general spirit of opposition to any change in English spelling.

This opposition expressed itself in many ways, but was itself an expression of the inborn conservatism that is one of the strongest characteristics of the English-speaking peoples, and one of their best characteristics when based on logical deductions from past experience. Unfortunately, the opposition to spelling-reform, while based on misinformation, or no information, and on bad habits slowly acquired and firmly fixed, was not the less powerful on that account.

The Thin Edge of the Wedge

The Board, accordingly, early perceived that no real progress could be made until this opposition should be penetrated and disintegrated by spreading correct information in regard to English spelling, and by appealing to the enlightened judgment, the hatred of sham

and pretense, and the spirit of fair play, that are even more admirable characteristics of the race.

It seeks by the moderateness of its recommendations to disarm antagonism; by getting some of the simpler spellings into wider use, to demonstrate their reasonableness; to accustom the public to the idea that there is nothing sacrosanct about the spelling of any word; and so to open the way to a more general and systematic advance.

Policy of the Board

The policy adopted by the Board in making its recommendations is fully set forth in Part 1, pp. 16 - 20, and in Part 3, pp. 2 - 4. Briefly, it is to follow the simpler rather than the more complex of the existing analogies, to drop silent letters whenever practicable, and to propose no changes — even for the sake of immediate advantage — that violate established phonetic principles, and so would impede direct progress toward the goal of a practically phonetic notation of the sounds of English speech.

Illustrations of Policy

For example, the convention that *e* final silent after a single consonant indicates that the preceding vowel is "long," is common in English spelling. To adopt it as a general rule would shorten the spelling of many words in accordance with prevailing analogies, and in particular would abolish the disturbing *gh* (formerly pronounced) in words like *fight*, *light*, *night*, etc., by spelling them *fite*, *lite*, *nite*, etc. Unfortunately, this convention is unphonetic and, though practically convenient, is scientifically awkward. The Board recognizes it, by recommending that *e* final be dropped in words like *ac-*

tiv(e), definit(e), determin(e), promis(e), etc., where the preceding vowel is "short"; retains it — until the public is prepared to accept a better principle of notation — in words like *alive, finite, define*, etc., where the preceding vowel is "long"; but does not advise its extension.

Silent Letters as Diacritics

To indicate the quantity or quality of a vowel by the addition of another, silent, letter, instead of by a diacritic mark, or "accent," is a frequent, and — with the present paucity of vowel signs, and the well-founded prejudice against diacritics — a defensible practice in English spelling. Either method is a makeshift; and, while the use of diacritics is the more scientific method, the use of silent letters has certain practical advantages. The objection to it on scientific grounds is that it gives rise to vowel combinations that are not — what all vowel combinations should be — true diphthongs. To separate the diacritic sign — whether a simple mark or another letter — from the vowel it is used to qualify by an intervening consonant is, however, clumsy and unsatisfactory, demanding amendment.

Not Inconsistent

In recommending the spellings *delite* and *spritely*, the Board does no violence to its principles, since in these two instances it seeks merely to restore historic and less objectionable forms. *Delight* came into the language as *delite*, and has no relation to any of the words ending in *-ight*. Its changed spelling, to accord with a more complex analogy, was made without justification. A similar attempt to change *sprite* to *spright* was not permanently successful, but by a curi-

ous perversity the form *sprightly* has persisted in use. The adjectiv should, of course, be regularly formd from the noun by the simple addition of *-ly*, and should not involv a change in the spelling of the primitiv.

The Board has exercized similar care in making all its recommendations, and apparent inconsistencies can be shown to be such in appearance only. To analize all the recommendations in detail would take space that would excede the limits of the present publication; but the Board, thru its Secretary, wil at all times be glad to make clear in correspondence any points that may remain doutful in the minds of readers of the Handbook.

More Correct Sientifically and Historically

The changes that the Board recommends wil make our orthografy more correct than it is now both sientifically and historically, because its recommendations ar consistently made with a view to restoring English spelling to the practically fonetic basis on which it was founded. The Board does not make the claim that all its recommendations wil result in restoring historic spellings, tho literary precedent can be found for most of them; for English spelling, while practically fonetic in its origins, was imperfectly so. The ultimate aim being to establish a consistently sientific mode of spelling, the Board hopes, as in course of time this objectiv is more nearly approacht, that the imperfectly fonetic historic forms wil gradually disappear, giving place to better notations.

Make It Easier to Spel Correctly

The simplifications in spelling proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board, as they become accepted as good

usage, wil make it easier for those who write English to spel in accordance with the usage then current than it is today to spel in accordance with the usage now current. This applies, of course, more especially to those who shal be taught the new usage originally than to those who hav laboriously learnt the present usage by force of memory, and who may prefer to adopt the new. But even these, when they shal hav masterd the few simple principles set forth in this Handbook, wil find it easier to spel correctly — that is, in accordance with current usage.

This wil be because every simplification proposed eliminates one or more of the present irregularities, and iether extends the prevailing analogy, or substitutes a simpler and more reasonable analogy — in most cases based on historic precedent — for two or more conflicting analogies.

It needs no profound argument to demonstrate that the more nearly English spelling can be made to approach absolute regularity, by doing away with confusing and arbitrary exceptions, with conflicting analogies, and with needless or misleading silent letters, the easier it wil be to learn it and to write it.

One Final Rule for Spelling

With the ultimate adoption of a fonetic scheme of notation, there would be only one rule for spelling — “Spel as yu pronounce.” It would then be easier to spel correctly than incorrectly. It is no objection that in that case individuals might not always agree with one another as to the spelling of certain words, or with the spelling representing the conventional standard of pronunciation. Since the spelling would correctly represent the speech of the writer, it would present no

more difficulty to the eye of the ordinary reader than the current variations in English pronunciation present to the ear of the ordinary listener.

An Invaluable Record

Such variations in spelling as would inevitably occur in the writing of persons of limited schooling, or as would be used by more highly educated persons who wished to enforce their own methods of pronunciation, would automatically constitute an invaluable record of the variations in English speech in different localities and at successive periods. In other words, the history of the growth and development of the living English tongue would be preserved in the writings of those who spoke it—a result impossible of attainment, even by scholars, with the crystallized, conventionalized English spelling of the last two hundred years.

Talking "by Ear"

Since our current orthography bears no real relation to the present pronunciation, but is at best an imperfect attempt to represent that of the Elizabethan period, English pronunciation has become almost entirely a matter of oral tradition—as unsafe a guide in regard to correctness in speech as it is in regard to correctness in history. We learn to talk, and continue to talk, entirely "by ear," and with the same tendency to uncertainty and variation as do those who play music by ear. The musician who wishes to play accurately, however, can correct his faulty memory or wrong impressions by reference to the printed score, which exactly represents to him the sounds recorded by the composer. No such convenient and infallible guide exists for those who wish to speak English accurately.

Slovenly Speech Due to Present Spelling

This dependence on oral tradition is responsible for the slovenly and slipshod pronunciation so prevalent and so deplorable, and against which those who revere the language, and who desire to preserv its purity and precision, vainly contend. It is responsible for that failure to indicate the respectiv values of the vowel sounds, especially in unstrest sillables, and of certain consonants, that now mar the speech of even the most highly educated. It is responsible for the tendency to slur over many sounds, to run words together, to adopt passing fads, and to create wide divergences in the English spoken not only in separate parts of the world, but in different sections of each country.

Better Spelling, Better Speech

If all who speak English could always hav had before their eyes in every book, magazine, and newspaper, the pronunciation of every word indicated by its spelling, it is difficult to believ that so wide departures from the accepted standards of English speech as ar prevalent today could hav occurred.

Changes in pronunciation ar inevitable in every living language, of course, and wil not be stopt by adhering to spellings that represent former rather than current values; but if spelling changed with pronunciation, the changes themselvs would rapidly become standardized, since every one who could read would speedily learn what they wer, and would be led to adopt them.

Changes in spelling made by individual writers would direct attention to the new pronunciations indicated, and would giv rize to comment and discussion. More heed would be paid to pronunciation; and with

the constantly improving standards of education, and the eventual abolition of illiteracy, there would be a constantly increasing tendency to follow the best models.

Every step taken now to simplify English spelling, to make it represent more accurately the spoken word, is a step toward restoring the purity and precision of English speech.

Spelling and Education

In the preceding pages the Simplified Spelling Board has undertaken to show that the changes it proposes will make our spelling more correct scientifically and historically, will make it easier to spell correctly, and will tend to improve and to standardize pronunciation. These are all positive advantages appealing to those who know something of the past history of the language, who appreciate it for its richness and flexibility, and who love and admire it for the wonderful literature that has been written in it, and that forever will be preserved in it, no matter in what spelling it was first written, and is now, or may hereafter be, printed.

It is, however, in considering its relation to education that the broadest and strongest, as well as the most directly personal plea for a better mode of spelling can be made.

Reason in Children

Since the bulk of human knowledge is recorded in books, one of the first steps in the education of the child is to teach him to read. Told that each separate letter, or group of letters, printed in his primer or reader represents a spoken word, the child, being gifted with reason, expects to find an invariable re-

lationship between the sound of any given word and the letters composing it. He soon discovers, to his dismay, that no such invariable relationship exists.

Unreason in Spelling

The child finds that some words speld alike ar pronounst differently, and that other words pronounst alike hav different spellings; that the same letter may hav different values in a single word, and that in a single word the same sound may be represented by different letters. One thing he quickly learns — that there is no way in which he may surely determin when, or why, a letter that has one value at one time has another at another time; no certain way to tel how to pronounce a word he has never heard, or how to spel a word he has never seen.

Distrusts His Own Reason

Confused and discouraged by the irregularities and contradictions in the spelling of so many of the words he most frequently meets, and humiliated by the "mistakes" he constantly makes when he attempts to reason from the spelling of a familiar word to the spelling of an unfamiliar word — percieving, in fact, that the more he depends on reason, the more likely he is to go wrong — he comes to distrust his reason in all that concerns spelling, and to rely entirely on his memory. This is, of course, good reasoning on his part, but he does not know it; for his teachers, in wel-ment but mistaken efforts to impart some educational value to the spelling-lesson, ar too prone to burden him with rules — themselvs overburdend with exceptions — that make him feel that there may be some sistem or order in it all that he is powerless to grasp. The

spelling-lesson thus becomes a real obstacle to the development of the child's reasoning powers.

Atrophy of Logical Faculties

Unfortunately, the damage goes farther than this. Since spelling and reading form the gateway to most other forms of knowledge, and since the relationships between the facts he is taught in other branches are not always immediately or clearly presented to him, the school-child is led to put less and less trust in his logical faculties in all his studies, and to rely more and more on his memory. The child gifted with a naturally good eye-memory will be especially likely to follow this course, since he will soon perceive that an accurate recitation of the facts he has learned is more likely to win the approval of the average teacher than are any of his infantile attempts to draw conclusions from them.

False Value Placed on Spelling Ability

Because the absurdities and intricacies of our present spelling have made a mastery of them the most difficult and long-continued task of the average student, a false value has been placed on spelling ability. "Correctness" — in reality, mere conformity — in spelling is too generally assumed to be an indication of superior education, whereas — as has been shown — it is only evidence of a natural or a specially trained eye-memory.

The failure in after life of many high-stand students may be attributable to the fact that, in spite of their school and college pre-eminence, they were not truly educated at all, but had cultivated their memories at the expense of their reasoning powers.

Proof-readers as a class are, by the nature and demands of their calling, the best spellers of English. The training responsible for their expert skill in this particular has been gained as craftsmen in printing-offices, and not as students in universities. The more intelligent the proof-reader, the less likely he would be to claim that his frequent occasion to correct the misspellings of eminent scholars, scientists, and authors, stamp him as their superior in information, education, or general culture.

Reasonable Spelling of Other Languages

If English spelling were as nearly phonetic as Italian, Spanish, or even German, the school-child would soon perceive that spelling was governed by certain laws, by observing which he could pronounce correctly the words he met in writing or print, and could spell correctly the words that he heard spoken. The spelling-lesson would thus encourage him to rely on reason rather than on memory in his other studies also.

It is not claimed that the simplifications so far proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board will make English spelling comparable in simplicity and regularity with Italian, Spanish, or German; but the Board maintains that to introduce the teaching of simplified spelling, even at its present stage, into the public schools would, nevertheless, make the spelling-lesson an aid to the development of the child's reasoning powers.

The new spellings so greatly extend many of the simpler analogies, abolish so many of the complex analogies of the present spelling, and do away with so many misleading silent letters, as materially to reduce the existing irregularities, and to emphasize them as such.

Thus, the pupil, while stil compeld to rely largely on his eye-memory for the spelling of many words and classes of words, would be led to look for, and to find, a logical basis for the spelling of many other classes of words.

Placing the Blame Where It Belongs

While the pupil would be taught to *spel* only the simpler forms, he would — until these forms became adopted into general usage — learn to *recognize* the same words in their longer and more complex spellings when he encounterd them in print. He would thus be led — sensibly or insensibly, according to the interest taken in the subject by his teacher — to understand that an effort was being made in his behalf to apply reason and common-sense to spelling. He would come to regard the remaining irregularities, not as inevitable and irremediable, but as unreasonable hindrances to be overcome now, and to be got rid of as soon as possible.

He would find his efforts to reason from the spelling of one word to that of another more likely to be correct in their results; while the more enlightend teachers would not treat his “mistakes” as humorous or reprehensible, but would applaud them as logical, pointing out that the real fault lay, not in the working of the pupil’s mental processes, but in current bad practis.

Would Demand Better Spelling

As teachers came to recognize how much more easily their pupils learnt the simpler spellings, and how greatly this lightend the burden of the spelling-lesson, it is not to be doubted that they would demand that the simplification of spelling be carrid forward as rapidly

as possible, or that they would be supported by those who had been under their instruction.

Let it once sink into the consciousness of any generation that the irregularities, inconsistencies, and absurdities of English spelling ar not only unnecessary but remediable; that English spelling not only can be made regular and logical, but has been made so in some important particulars; that there exists an organized body of scolars and educators equipt and eager to propose further reforms; and all who hav experienst the advantages of a partial amelioration wil unite in desiring the adoption of a more sweeping scheme of improvement.

Would Save Valuable Time in Education

Since a simpler spelling is a les difficult spelling, easier to learn and easier to teach, it follows that its general adoption and use would effect a proportionate saving in time to both pupil and teacher. Saving of time means saving of mony. This needs no demonstration in the case of the teacher, whose time has a definitely mesured valuation.

The time of a scool-child has at least a theoretical value. If it can be shown that the adoption of an improved mode of spelling would lessen the number of scool-terms required to prepare the student to take his place as a worker, it wil be apparent that the time he saves would hav a value to him mesurable in terms of dollars. It would hav a value to the parent by shortening the child's period of non-productivity, during which the parent must bear the entire cost of his support. It would hav a value to the taxpayer by reducing the total cost of education. It would hav a value to the entire English-speaking world by the in-

crease productivity resulting from the earlier entry of successiv generations of students into the ranks of labor, business, and the professions.

Future Benefits the Criterion

The actual saving in time, and correspondingly in expense, wil depend on the extent to which the simplification of spelling is carrid. The worth-whileness of the movement must be judgd, accordingly, not by the saving actually made by the simplifications proposed now, but by the savings that may be effected at later stages of a progressiv advance — of which the present proposals ar but the first step — toward a completely simplified spelling.

No Spelling Books in Spain and Italy

Fonetic spelling, in one form or another, has been, and is now, used by progressiv teachers in England and America as an introduction and an aid to the study of the current orthografy. Their experience is that children can spel correctly — that is, fonetically — the words they ar able to pronounce, as soon as they hav learnt the alfabet employd, and the principle of combining letters into sillables.

In languages such as Italian and Spanish, that hav approximately fonetic alfabets, approximately similar conditions prevail. There ar no spelling-books among the scool-texts of those countries for the sufficient reason that there is no need of them. So difficult is English spelling that two of the eight years spent in the grades ar needed by the average pupil to acquire an imperfect and uncertain acquaintance with it. If it could be brought to the same degree of fonetic exactness as the spelling of Italy or Spain, practically all

the school-time now given to spelling and reading could be saved. To bring it to such a degree of phonetic precision, however, would require the addition of several letters to the alphabet, since there are more sounds in English than in either Italian or Spanish.

Fonetic Approximation with Present Alphabet

It has been estimated, however, that if all the simplifications of English spelling possible with the present alphabet should be made, it would be as nearly phonetic as German spelling. The schools of Germany devote about one year more time to native language study than do the schools of Italy and Spain, and about one year less time than do the schools of England and America.

Mathematical exactness is not claimed for these estimates. They are based on inquiries made at various times by educators and investigators employing different methods and working from different sets of data. The substantial accuracy of the estimates, however, is attested by their general agreement. In presenting them as a basis for financial calculation, the Board is willing to allow a wide margin of safety, and to assume that the adoption of a completely simplified spelling would save only one year's school-time to each pupil—the estimated saving if our spelling were to be made only as reasonable as German spelling, instead of as phonetic as Italian or Spanish.

Bad Spelling Costs Good Dollars

The United States Commissioner of Education, in his Report for 1917, estimates that \$855,000,000 was spent for education in this country in 1915. Of this, approximately \$215,000,000 went for education in high schools, normal schools, technical schools, and institutions

of higher learning. This leaves \$640,000,000 as the cost of elementary education in all public and private schools and other institutions where it was carried on.

Assuming that the use of a rational spelling would effect a saving of one year's time in the grades, we have only to divide \$640,000,000 by 8, the number of grades, to find that the saving in 1915 would have been \$80,000,000. The number of children decreases in each successive grade, it is true, but the expense for each pupil advances, so that it seems fair to strike an average. The saving in 1920 would be actually, even if not proportionally, much larger, probably in excess of \$100,000,000.

Utilization of Savings

The Board does not consider it necessary to go farther into the financial consideration — to figure out, for instance, the possible earning power, to themselves and to the state, of children released at an earlier age to industry, or the concurrent saving to parents. It believes that this wasted money could be better used by keeping the children in school another year, in order that they should go into the world better educated, better fitted mentally and physically, to take up the battle of life. The lamentable and unnecessary waste has been shown. Whether, if it shall ultimately be stopped, the savings shall go into the pockets of parents or into the hands of children is a question that the Board must leave to public conscience and good judgment.

Waste of Nervous Energy

To the appalling and calculable waste of time and money must be added the no less appalling, if incalculable, waste of nervous energy on the part of teachers

and pupils alike. The spelling-lesson sets a brake against the orderly, reasonable, and natural course of education that not only impedes its progress as a whole, but impairs the efficiency of the working parts of its human machinery. It introduces an element of friction that raises the nervous temperature above normal, causes needless wear and tear, and is destructive of both temper and material.

Better methods of spelling, accordingly, will effect savings that can not be adequately represented in their entirety; but it is at least obvious that the more thorough the betterment, the less will be the waste. To those who love children, and their neighbors as themselves, the indeterminable saving of human energy and efficiency will appear no less worth while than those economies that may be set down in terms of time and money.

Words Will Be Shorter

Simplified spelling means shorter spelling. Of the 32 Rules printed in Part 3 of this Handbook, 27 drop letters from words as now spelled; 3 involve transpositions of letters to reconcile conflicting analogies; and 2 involve substitutions of one letter for another, with the same object. In no instance has the Board recommended a change involving the addition of a letter to a word. Further simplifications will result in further abbreviations. A completely phonetic system of notation, indeed, would cause some words to be spelled with more letters than at present — such, for instance, as those that now represent the sound of a diphthong by a single character. *By* and *bind* are examples, *y* and *i* respectively representing a diphthong that would be indicated phonetically by the two vowels composing it — *a* (as in *artistic*) and *i* (as in *it*).

Economies in Writing and Printing

Even with such exceptions, a fonetic spelling would save the writing and printing of many letters, and would permit the use of a greater number of words on the written or printed page. Estimates made with various experimental fonetic alfabets indicate a saving of at least 15 per cent. This would not only mean great economies of time and effort, and correlativly of expense, in writing, tipe-writing, and tipe-setting; but corresponding economies in paper, ink, and all other materials used in correspondence and in printing. It would effect reductions in the total cost of preswork, binding, and distribution (handling, postage, and express) of printed matter. The saving in newsprint paper alone would be enormous — a saving, moreover, that, to the convenience of the reader, would hav to be made by reducing the size rather than the number of pages, unless newspaper publishers wer redy to forgo printing ful-page and fractional-page advertizments.

Cost of Useless Letters

The simplifications so far proposed by the Board and used in this Handbook would effect an economy of only about 1.5 per cent; but if all the unnecessary letters used in our current spelling should be dropt, the saving would amount to about 5 per cent.

On this basis, and using data obtaind in the census of 1900, Mr. Henry Holt, the publisher, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board, made a painstaking calculation of the mony that would hav been saved that year in the United States thru the adoption of such a degree of simplification in English spelling.

The total was in excess of \$35,000,000. In the pres-ent year (1920) it would be a great deal more. In

1900 the use of a really fonetic spelling would hav effected a threefold larger saving, or one of more than \$100,000,000.

Responsibility of Leadership

The saving possible in 1920 is left to any enterprizing investigator to ascertain when the figures of the present census ar available. It is bound to be an objectiv wel worth striving for in the interests of individual, as wel as of national, economy and efficiency. A bad habit of spelling that imposes a needless annual tax, for education and printing, running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, is a habit that should be broken by united and determind effort.

It is not necessary, however, that the entire population should unite in this effort. It wil be sufficient if it is made by those thru whose example spelling-habits ar formd, and whom the others wil follow. It is to these, the leaders of American thought and action, that the Simplified Spelling Board makes its appeal. And it includes in this category every one who, convinst of the advantages of a simpler spelling, speaks in its favor or uses any of the simpler forms; for each such person thereby constitutes himself or herself a leader in thought and action, whether in the clasroom, the scool, the college, the social or business circle, or the community.

Wil Aid Americanization

Statistics gatherd by the Government during the war reveald a percentage of illiteracy in English that was astounding to those who comfortably supposed that under a sistem of compulsory free education the number of nativ-born Americans who could not read or

write was negligible, and that foreners coming here were, by some mysterious "melting-pot" process of assimilation and naturalization, rapidly Americanized.

Events, even more than statistics, have opened our eyes to the very real dangers that threaten our institutions thru illiteracy in English on the part of native-born and foreign-born alike. A great patriotic "Americanization" movement is now under way, with "Education in English" as its slogan, and with objects with which the Simplified Spelling Board is heartily in sympathy.

Illiteracy Due to Difficult Spelling

The Board believes, however, that the root of the trouble lies less in a disinclination to learn to read and to write English than in the difficulty of doing so—a difficulty inherent in our present unreasonable and unsystematic spelling. The advantages to be gained by a knowledge of the language of the country in which one lives must be obvious to all, even the most ignorant; but when such knowledge is so hard to acquire as to baffle the efforts of many, the consequences must be such as are now apparent.

The only way to remove the difficulty is to improve our spelling, so that it will be easier to learn. This, more than anything else, will lighten the labors of those who seek to carry on a campaign of Americanization by education. It is not the least of the benefits to be derived from a simplified orthography.

English as a "World Language"

Foreigners, when brought into personal association with those who speak English, easily learn to speak English themselves. Its grammar is simple. It has

great flexibility, due to its richness in terminology and its abundance of sinonims. It has an unsurpass literature, making a knowledge of it desirable by those who hav no call to speak it. In every respect, except one, it is best fitted to be the language of sience, commerce, and international communication.

The desirability of having such a language is apparent to every one. Knowledge of it would enable the people of every nation to talk, to correspond, and to trade with the peoples of every other nation on equal terms. This desirability has led to the invention of many ingenious artificial languages to serv the purpose.

Failure of Artificial Languages

Granting that Volapük, Esperanto, and the rest, ar as satisfactory as the inventors and their followers contend, the fact remains that none of them has been successful. This is because there is no incentiv to learn an artificial language for other than commercial use, and no assurance that any one who takes the pains to learn it wil find those with whom he wishes to deal also familiar with it.

Why English Has Failed

The superiority of English to every other language, natural or artificial, for use as a world language, would long ago hav forst its adoption as such — the first language that every forener would wish and need to know in addition to his own — wer it not for its complicated spelling. A language, in which to learn to spel imperfectly takes two ful years of scool-time in the countries where it is spoken, does not recommend itself to the forener as a convenient medium for conducting his relations with other foreners.

Handicapt by Its Spelling

The simplification of English spelling, which would be of so much demonstrated benefit to those whose native tongue is English, would also remove the one obstacle to the use of English by many millions of foreigners. This wide-spread use of English would add incalculably to the prestige of the language and of the nations that speak it. It would be an invaluable medium for the diffusion of Anglo-Saxon ideas and ideals. We who speak English should have an advantage in not needing to acquire any other language; and it would not be to our disadvantage that we should have a more thorough knowledge and a better command of it than those with whom we have occasion to deal.

ANSERS TO OBJECTIONS

The Language Is Safe

The Simplified Spelling Board does not assume to know in advance every objection that will be made to simplified spelling, but it knows every objection that has been made; and it believes that in replying to those most commonly made, it will show the unreasonableness of all objections that have any weight whatever.

The recommendations of the Board have frequently been characterized as an "attack on the English language," whereas they are merely an attack on the prevalent English spelling. Spelling and language should not be confounded. They are as different as clothes and character. The proposal to improve our present spelling, so far from being an attack on the English language, aims to preserve its character, to give it a more appropriate and serviceable dress, and to extend its use and influence.

1 "Board Lacks Authority"

Objection to simplified spelling has been made because those who propose and urge it ar a "self-appointed" body, without authority to change English spelling. The Board replies that the customary method of inaugurating any reform is by voluntary association and organization of those who strongly believ in it, and ar willing to giv time, effort, and mony to promote it. The Board has never assumed any authority to enforce its recommendations; it merely claims competence to make them (see Part 1, pp. 16, 17, 29 - 32).

Not Good Enuf for Anybody

There ar some who hav at least profest to oppose orthografic improvement on the ground that a spelling that was good enuf for them is good enuf for their children. Unfortunately English spelling at present is not good enuf for anybody — not even for those who would deprive their children of any educational advantage not enjoyd by themselvs.

Do These Remember HOW Hard It Was?

To argue for the retention of our present spelling on the ground that it affords good training for the memory is to place a higher value on a good memory than on good reasoning ability. Scool-children hav ample opportunity for memory-training while learning things better worth remembering than the confusing anomalies of English spelling.

Homonims

Another objection sometimes heard is that simplified spelling wil abolish the distinction now existing between words having the same sound but different mean-

ings, like *ail, ale; bare, bear; bough, bow; beau, bow; to, too, two; etc.*

If that seems an objection, it wil be offset by the service the simpler spelling wil render in indicating the distinctiv sounds of words now speld the same way, but pronounst differently, like *bow* (a knot, to incline the hed) ; *lead* (a metal, to go before) ; *read* (present tense, past tense) ; *slough* (a swamp, to cast off) ; *sow* (a female pig, to plant) ; *tear* (water from the eye, to rend apart) ; etc.

As a matter of fact, easily demonstrable, different spellings ar not needed to distinguish homonims. No such distinction is made or is possible in the spoken language. The meaning is plainly indicated by the position of the word in the sentence, by its obvious relation to the other words. Write the sentence down, and the meaning wil be as apparent in one spelling as another. Try it. "He said a glas of ail was good for what aled him." "He fought the bare with his bear hands." "Oh, that this to, two, solid flesh would melt!" Such spellings and worse, by illiterate persons, may cause amusement, but do not hide the sense.

Not only is it unnecessary to distinguish homonims by different spellings, but they ar actually so distinguisht in comparativly few instances. There is scarcely a word in the English language that is not used in more than one sense — some of them in many very different senses. *Box* is a good example. *Bank* is another. *Point* — a word, by the way, speld with fonetic precision — is used in more than a hundred different senses. A suggestion that more than a hundred different spellings should be invented to distinguish these separate meanings would be greeted with horror or lafter, as it was taken seriously or as it ought to be.

"Too Much Trouble"

Some persons admit that the arguments of the Board ar sound, even incontrovertible, but object to a change on account of the trouble of learning a new way of spelling. To these the Board ansers that they ar under no necessity of going to that trouble. Persons of mature years, who hav laboriously learnt to spel in their youth, and whose habits ar fixt, can not be expected — ar not expected — to change their spelling-habit. With such persons spelling has become automatized, the hand automatically reacting to the brain, in which thoughts take form in words that the hand writes down in letters. The additional mental effort necessary for them to refrain from writing a useless letter would more than offset the saving of fisical effort, for a while. They wil, however, hav no difficulty in reading what is written or printed in the new spelling. No one who has red to this point in the Handbook can honestly say that he has faild to recognize every word.

All Reforms Take Effort

Many, however, for the sake of example, and to show their interest, wil be willing to take some trouble to promote a cause that they believ to be good. No reform has ever been brought about, or ever wil be brought about, without effort; and the effort needed to change a spelling-habit is much les than is generally supposed. This has been proved time and again in the experience of those who hav adopted in practis the successiv recommendations of the Board. It is necessary to giv a little thought to the matter of spelling for only a few days to form the new and better habit.

The Board seriously asks all who ar theoretically convinst of the advantages of simplified spelling to use it

practically, even if it does cost a little effort, and even if its benefit to the individual is not immediately apparent. The really worth-while benefits of a better spelling wil be les for the present than for future generations; but our children, and the generations that wil follow them, can not enjoy those benefits if the present generation wil not take some trouble, make some effort, now.

All that the Board asks of those who do not feel the impulse to make the effort, however, is not to oppose the efforts made by others. If, while they stand aside so as not to block the progress of the movement, they wil applaud and encourage it, so much the better; even if in doing so they employ in their writing the spelling to which they ar accustomd.

Wil Not Make Present Books Unreadable

Objection to simplified spelling has been made on the supposition that it "wil cut us off from the literature of the past," meaning that those taught in the new way wil be unable to read the books red today. This can not be so, because the present spelling wil be no more difficult to read by one who has learnd to spel the new way, than is the new spelling by one who has learnt the old way. Children who hav learnt to spel in the simplified way wil, in fact, read the books printed today as easily as we read books printed one and two centuries ago.

Past Literature Printed in Present Spelling

Those who make this objection can hardly be aware that the works of authors of former times that they enjoy and value ar not now printed with the spelling in which they wer written. Publishers habitually

modify the spelling in the successiv popular editions of standard authors to conform with current practis. The spelling of Shakespeare, even that of the translators of the King James version of the Holy Bible, does not appear in volumes printed today, but has been greatly, tho gradually, changed thru the centuries. Any one can verify this by comparison of modern with earlier editions.

Under the most favorable circumstances the simplification of English spelling is not likely to advance more rapidly than publishers can keep up with it. The average age of a printed book is about ten years. Works that ar in stedy demand ar in many cases reprinted oftener than that. Even in the event of the ultimate adoption of a completely fonetic spelling, scolars wil easily learn the older spellings, as they do now; while the ordinary reader wil always find everything that is worth preserving in English literature reprinted in the spelling of his time, as is the case today.

Wil Not Ad to Present “Confusion”

To those who object that this process of progressiv change wil cause confusion, and that, with so many words speld in more than one way, it wil be impossible to maintain a standard — to tel whether a word is speld correctly or not — the Board ansers that such confusion has always characterized English spelling. There has never been a time in its history when many words wer not speld in different ways. The latest editions of the leading dictionaries print hundreds of words of which alternativ spellings ar given on equal authority of good usage; and the dictionary editors do not, by any means, agree in their preferences for particular forms. Hundreds of such words ar printed

in the Dictionary List in Part 3, distinguisht from the other words by their tipografy.

No “Standard” Spelling

At no time has there been a standard English spelling. What is supposed to be the standard was set up, not by scolars competent to decide what the best spelling should be, but by printers who, for their own convenience and without filologic gidance, accepted — with later modifications — the arbitrary, so-cald “etimologic,” and inconsistent orthografy imposed by Dr. Samuel Johnson, as described in Part 1, pp. 7, 8. There never can be a standard spelling of English until the spelling shal accurately represent the pronunciation. Then the standard spelling wil be that which accords with the standard pronunciation (see p. 2).

Merely a Bad Old Fashion

What is cald, and taught as, the standard spelling is really only the fashionable spelling — as capricious and illogical as most fashions ar — which any one is as free to disregard as he is to wear a flexible felt hat insted of a stif silk “stovepipe,” a “soft” shirt insted of one with a starcht bosom, comfortable foot-gear insted of shoes with pointed toes, or to adopt any other sensible, convenient, and appropriate attire.

Even if progressiv spelling-reform should temporarily ad to the present confusion, no harm wil be done; but rather good wil follow. In the first place, it wil serv to lessen the false value attaching to ability to spel in a particular, and unreasonable, way; and les time wil be given to attaining skil in what is a mere accomplishment, like turning handsprings or playing the ukulele. In the second place, when this right of per-

sonal preference in spelling again becomes generally recognized, the inevitable tendency wil be to follow the more logical and sensible practis.

The Real Confusion

The real confusion in English spelling arizes les from spelling words in different ways than from using the same letter, or combination of letters, to represent different sounds, and from representing the same sound by different letters and combinations of letters. All this confusion can be minimized if teachers and writers of English wil use the simpler forms. Each simplification adopted into usage reduces the total number of incongruities, and helps to make our spelling more uniform and regular than it was before.

“Artificial” Changes

Many, however, who recognize the imperfections of English spelling believ that its reform wil come about thru what they term “the natural process” of change. They object to the proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board as an il-judgd attempt to force this “natural” process by “artificial” means. Believing the movement foredoomd to failure on this account, they refuse to support it, even while admitting that its object is praiseworthy.

Basis of All Human Progress

Those who take this stand base their opposition on two false premises. The first is that it is not perfectly legitimate for man to employ artificial means to aid and to stimulate natural processes for his own advantage. A natural pas may afford the most convenient way to cros a mountain, but it wil be vastly improved

by building a good road thru it. Fruits and vegetables that grow wild in their natural state are greatly and universally improved and adapted to human needs by cultivation. Every process of manufacture, from roasting a potato to building a battleship, involves an artificial change in natural products. All civilization is based on man's ability to direct natural processes. We can not depend on Nature to improve her products. Weeds grow more abundantly than wholesome grains.

The "Natural" Changes

The other false premise is that the changes that have hitherto taken place in spelling are results of natural processes. On the contrary, they have always been the direct results of human effort. No change could possibly take place in the spelling of any word unless some writer first made it and others consciously adopted it.

Spelling, like all other human inventions if neglected, is subject to only one natural change — obsolescence and eventual decay. This is the "natural" change in English spelling that the Simplified Spelling Board desires, in the interest of all English-speaking people, to avert.

The "Etimological" Bugaboo

The objection to the proposed changes in spelling that they will "destroy etymology" — by which is only meant that they will obscure the derivation of words — is still heard, though much less frequently than formerly. It is never heard from etymologists, who know — as has been shown in Part 1 (pp. 5 - 7) — that the present spelling is misleading as to the true derivation of many words; that a rational spelling would correct these eti-

mologic blunders; and that it would not "obscure derivation" to those familiar enuf with other languages to derive pleasure or benefit from tracing English words to foren or ancient sources.

Interesting to Few

How many of those who use English know anything about its etymology, or about the languages that hav contributed to its vocabulary? What percentage of college-graduates, even, has sufficient acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon, Old German, Old French, the Romance languages, for example, to find our present unpronounceable spelling of any real service to their better understanding of their nativ tung? Opposition to spelling-reform on etimologic grounds most frequently comes from those who hav some familiarity with Latin and Greek, but who seem to be unaware, or to ignore, that a large proportion of the words we commonly use ar derived from other than "classical" sources.

Etimologists hav alredy discoverd and recorded the essential facts in regard to the history and derivation of English words. This information is available to all who ar interested in the subject. Such questions as remain open wil be settld without reference to the present or future spelling of English.

Present Meaning Important

Knowledge of the derivation of words, moreover, is often misleading as to their present meaning. What possible help can it be to the correct use of the word *prevent*, for example, to know that it comes from a Latin word meaning to precede, to go before, and had that meaning at first in English?

What really concerns us today is the present meaning of words, not what they meant to others one, two, three, or more thousands of years ago. Misuse of a word in current speech or literature can come only from ignorance of English, no matter how learned in Greek and Latin the speaker or writer may be.

The time that can be given to English in the schools is so largely taken up in imperfectly successful efforts to teach pupils to read it and to spell it with accuracy, that too little attention can be spared for instruction in its proper use. Even if the so-called "etimologic" spelling were as helpful to a few classical scholars as its admirers claim it to be, to retain it would deny to the hundreds of millions who have no Latin or Greek the social and economic benefits that a simplified spelling would confer.

Etimologists Advocate Simpler Spelling

Etimologists are ardent advocates of spelling-reform. Professor Walter W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, the great English etimologist, and author of the "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," summed up the views of most other etimological scholars, when he said:

"In the interests of etymology we ought to spell as we pronounce. To spell words as they used to be pronounced is not etymological but antiquarian."

The "Esthetic" Objection

Many persons are prejudiced against simplified spelling because the familiar words in their unfamiliar forms appear "ugly" to them. To oppose spelling-reform on this account is not to act in accordance with reason, but to obey an emotional reaction.

Whoever defends our present spelling on esthetic grounds must be prepared to uphold the principle that beauty of design should control the choice of letters in forming words. But as standards of taste ar constantly changing, and differ widely in individuals at all times, to admit the validity of such a principle would be to sanction orthografic caos.

Words Hav No Intrinsic Beauty

Few, however, would maintain that what they find pleasing in our present word-forms procedes from intrinsic beauty of design. If such exists, it must be entirely fortuitous, due to the agreeable association of certain letters in combinations made for another purpose. Accordingly, any change in the scheme of notation is likely to giv rize to as many pleasing combinations as it disturbs.

Those who have studid the principles of esthetics wil know, and others may be assured, that what appears pleasing, or to giv literary dignity or propriety to any word-form, is due, not to any intrinsic quality, but to visual habit and mental association.

Ghost and Gost

Take the word *ghost*, for example. Always having seen it speld in this way, we hav come to associate the feelings arousd by the idea *ghost* with its accustomd form of visual representation. To meet the word in our reading instantly and instinctivly excites those feelings in our minds. To meet the same word speld *gost*, shorn of its familiar *h*, shocks us, and causes a temporary mental inhibition of the idea. The word seems to hav lost, with the missing letter, something of the wierdness and mistery we hav always associated

with it. To deny this would be to deny an experience common to every one who has used or red simplified spelling.

A Dutch Superfluity

Ghost was originally speld in English, however, without the *h* (*gost*, *goost*, *goste*, etc.). The extra letter was inserted by printers imported from Holland, whose Dutch spelling-habit led them to believ that it was needed to indicate that the *g* was to be pronounst as in *gun* and not as in *ginger*. That the superfluous *h* would increase the emotional reaction excited by the word was far from their thoughts, since they inserted it likewize in such words as *gospel*, *gizzard*, *gossip*, etc., producing the forms *ghospel*, *ghizzard*, *ghossip*, etc., from which the *h* was in time simplified away, as it was also, in Holland, from the Dutch equivalent *gheest*, later *geest*.

It can not be supposed that our forebears faild to get the same emotional reaction from *gost* that we do from *ghost*. No more is it to be expected that future generations, reverting to the earlier form, and bilding their mental associations around it, wil hav a different experience.

“Ugliness” Merely Strangeness

What we call “ugliness” in the new forms is thus seen to be merely strangeness. When the sense of strangeness wears away, the impression of ugliness wil disappear with it. The new forms shock us now only because we so seldom see them. Those who habitually use them find them far more pleasing than the prevailing forms, because they ar economical, reasonable, logical, appropriate, and conform to a consistent and harmonious plan. As they come into more general

use, we shall find the old, illogical, meaningless forms, encumbered with useless and misleading letters, more "ugly" than the new.

The Good of the Many

Even if it could be proved that simplified spelling would always be less attractive to the eye than the conventional spelling, we should not be justified in opposing it, in view of its compensating advantages. In the march of human progress the pleasure of the few must always give way to the good of the many. Those who deplored, and still deplore, the disfigurement of city and country scenes by elevated railways, trolley-lines, telegraph and telephone poles and wires, and many other modern contrivances, nevertheless now find them endurable because of their convenience, and loudly complain of any interference with their regular operation.

"I Don't Like It"

The Board believes that it has now met with logical arguments every type of objection to spelling-reform in behalf of which a plea based on reason can be entered. There remains one objection to which it can oppose no argument. It is the one that voices itself in the words, "I don't like it." For the person who is willing to take this stand, that settles it. If he does n't like it, he does n't, and that is all there is to it. He is by self-confession impervious to reason on this subject.

Since, however, he assumes the privilege of spelling as he likes, irrespectively of all other considerations, he can not, in fairness, deny to others the right to spell as they like. He should not seek to enforce his unreasoning prejudice on those who wish to spell in accordance with reason.

"Piece-meal" Policy

There remains to be considerd an objection, not indeed to spelling-reform, but to the policy adopted by the Board to bring it about. More and more frequently the complaint is heard that the Board does not go far enuf or fast enuf in its recommendations. This criticism comes, of course, from enthusiastic spelling-reformers who, with their eyes fixt firmly on the goal, fail to see, or affect to disregard, the rufness of the road that leads to it.

The more loudly and powerfully this form of criticism is voist, the more successful the Board wil regard its efforts. When it shal reflect the general consensus of public opinion, or even the view of an influential minority, the way wil be smoothd for a rapid advance.

In the meantime, it asks these critics not to underestimate the difficulties to be encounterd, or to imagin that they can be brusht aside by individual or spasmodic effort.

Cutting Off the Dog's Tail by Inches

A favorit figure of speech employd by those who object to what they call the "piece-meal" policy of the Board is that it is like cutting off a dog's tail an inch at a time insted of all at once.

The simile is specious but inexact, and largely depends for its effect on the feeling of sympathy arousd for the imaginary victim. The tail of a dog is an integral part of his anatomy, useful to him as a means of expressing his emotions. Spelling is not an integral part of language, but something added to it by man to enable him to giv wider and more permanent expression to his thoughts and emotions — an extraor-

dinarily useful but wholly artificial appendage to language.

The last thing that spelling-reformers wish to do is to cut it off. Their sole aim is to make it better serve the purpose for which it is needed and used. The process of alteration must be to some extent tentative and experimental, but calls for no more sympathy than would the shortening of an alpenstock into a cane for a lame man, or the removal of caked mud, burs, and porcupine-quills from the tail of Ponto. The latter operation might give some trouble and perhaps pain, but would universally be recognized as being for the benefit, not only of the tail, but of the dog that wagged it.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
1 Madison avenue, New York

March, 1920

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 3

RULES AND DICTIONARY LIST

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Handbook

Part 1 gives a brief account of the origin and history of the movement for a more reasonable spelling of English, and states the principles the Simplified Spelling Board has adopted in its efforts to hasten the progress of this movement.

Part 2 sets forth the leading arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the current orthography.

Part 3 presents the rules for simplified spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the stage the movement has now reached, a special list of words in simpler spellings not covered by the rules, and a dictionary list of all the words in common use changed in spelling by these recommendations.

Plan of Revision and Selection

Experience gained in its active field campaigns had indicated that some of the rules and spellings of the 4 progressive lists previously issued were unlikely to win quick acceptance at this time, and so were likely to retard the acceptance of the others. The Board, accordingly, thru the Philology Committee, undertook in 1916 a systematic revision of the rules in the eight

of this experience, and the selection of those most suitable for present emphasis.

The Philology Committee, after long-continued and painstaking investigation and deliberation, submitted its report in 1918. Its recommendations were adopted, and are incorporated in the following pages. All of the rules have been reformulated and are now self-indexing. Some of them have been extended; some have been restricted; others have been consolidated; several of the old rules have been omitted, though not discarded; a few new rules have been added.

Importance of Example

The simplifications of spelling now recommended are so reasonable, and present so few difficulties either in learning or using them, that the Board hopes, and asks, that all who believe in the importance of the reform will make profession of their faith by adopting these simpler spellings in their correspondence and, as far as possible, in print. Reform in spelling can be brought about only by abundant practice, thereby setting an example to others less well informed, most of whom will gladly follow so reasonable a usage as soon as they perceive that it is also good usage.

Concentration on Present List

The Board does not contemplate issuing any further lists until the rules of this list shall be widely adopted. Progress for some time to come will be marked rather by the successive adoption of the spellings now proposed than by the proposal of additional changes in advance of the capacity of the public to assimilate them. For the present the Board will concentrate its efforts on the attainment of this end.

Later Steps

The Board believes, however, that when the public shal in time become accustomd to seeing and to using the simplified spellings of this Handbook, and shal perciev their reasonableness, it wil be redy to take another step forward by adopting several more radical but no les reasonable simplifications. Such a step might include making a definit choice of *c* or *k* for the sound unambiguously represented by *k*; and the substitution of *s* for *c* pronounst like *s*, of *z* for *s* pronounst like *z*, and of *j* for *g* pronounst like *j*. All these changes ar perfectly reasonable, ar in accord with fonetic principles, and together they would simplify and regulate the spelling of a very large number of words in frequent use.

The Long Vowels and the Difthongs

So far as the consonants ar concernd, indeed, the simplification of English spelling presents few difficulties that can not be satisfactorily overcome with the present alfabet. The notations of the long vowels and the difthongs, on the other hand, present such difficulties that the Board has, in regard to them, thus far confined its recommendations to cases that involv merely dropping silent letters or preference for the prevailing among conflicting and perplexing analogies. Their regulation must wait until scolars can come to more general agreement on the subject, and until laymen ar better prepared to accept the judgment of experts. This wil only be when the remaining irregularities become so painfully apparent, amid the regularity otherwize prevailing in English spelling, that the demand for their notation on a scientifc basis wil be irresistible. It wil be the last step to a completely simplified English spelling.

Freedom of Action

In the meantime, while the spellings of the Handbook are in every case those that the Board recommends for use in the present stage of the advance, it is assumed that individuals will feel free to use other forms that they prefer. For example, the Board now recommends the spelling *scool* as at any rate better than *school*. Those, however, who believe that the final choice of the letter invariably to indicate the *k* sound should be *k*, and not *c*, and who wish to set an example for others to follow, will write *skool*.

The first condition of rational progress in spelling reform is that persons who know, or who think they know, how words should be spelt, should recover something of their former freedom to spell in accordance with individual judgment. Only in that way can there be a wholesome rivalry of forms with ultimate survival of the best.

The Board does not expect any one to adopt a spelling that, to him, suggests a pronunciation at variance with his usage.

Those whose temper moves them to act as pioneers, or as skirmishers ahead of the main column, render exceptionally valuable service if they lead in the indicated direction. They will find the Board prepared and eager to enlist them and to equip them, to point out the way, and to fortify its counsel with reasons based on scholarship and practical experience.

CHARLES H. GRANDGENT,
CALVIN THOMAS,

Filology Committee.

RULES FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

RECOMMENDED BY THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Rules Self-indexing

For convenience of reference the rules for simplified spelling have been made self-indexing and are arranged in the alphabetic order of the letters or combinations of letters simplified.

Inflections and Derivatives

In forming inflections and derivatives of words simplified in the primitive, if the suffix is not simplified, the spelling follows the prevailing practice. In doubtful cases this has been indicated either in the examples or in an appended note.

According to an "orthographic rule" cited in the leading dictionaries, if the suffix begins with a vowel, and the primitive ends in a single consonant, the consonant is doubled only when it is preceded by a single stressed vowel; and even then not always, since **h**, **j**, **v**, **w**, **x**, are not normally doubled in English spelling.

The Simplified Spelling Board accepts this principle, but does not recommend the doubling of the final consonant of the primitive in cases in which the current orthography calls for only one consonant in the inflected or derived form. Thus the Board spells *ad*, added; *ruf*, ruffer; *det*, debtor (for debt, debtor); but *ded*, *deden* (for dead, deaden); etc.

Typography of Rules and Examples

Words used as illustrations in the rules and examples are printed in *italics*, if new spellings; in roman, if given as preferred or alternative spellings by one or more of the leading American dictionaries (Century, Standard, Webster's) and

not qualified as "simplified," "new," "obsolete," or the like. Examples of incorrect forms ar printed in light-face; index words and letters and illustrativ letters, in **boldface**; regulativ words, in **SMALL CAPITALS**.

RULES

æ, œ, initial or medial. SPEL **e**.

EXAMPLES: *ciclopedia*, esthetic, medieval, *fenix*, maneuver, subpnea;
BUT: *alumnae*, *striae*, etc.

NOTE. **æ, œ**, ar now usually written **æ, œ**. Other cases of **æ, œ**, medial, as in *canœist*, *Gaelic*, *subpenaed*, etc., ar not affected.

bt pronounst **t**. DROP silent **b**.

EXAMPLES: *det*, *dctor*, *dout*, *indetted*, *redout*.

NOTE. RETAIN **b**, when pronounst, in *subtil(e)*.

ceed final. SPEL **cede**.

EXAMPLES: *excede*, *procede*, *succede*.

ch .pronounst like **c** in **car**. DROP silent **h**, EXCEPT before **e, i, y**.

EXAMPLES: *caracter*, *clorid(e)*, *corus*, *cronic*, *eco*, *epac*, *mecanic*, *monarc*, *scolar*, *scool*, *stomac*, *technical*;
BUT: architect, chemist, monarchy.

double consonant before **e** final silent. DROP last 2 letters.

EXAMPLES: *bagatel*, *bizar*, *cigaret*, *creton*, *crevas*, *gavot*, *gazet*, *giraf*, *gram*, *program*, *quadril*, *quartet*, *vaudevil*.

double consonant final. REDUCE double to single; BUT in **-ll** only after a short vowel, and in **-ss** only in monosyllables. RETAIN gross, hiss, off, puss.

EXAMPLES: *ad*, *bil*, *bluf*, *buz*, *clas*, *dol*, *dul*, *eg*, *glas*, *les*, *los*, *mes*, *mis*, *pas*, *pres*, *shal*, *tel*, *wil*;

BUT NOT: **al** for all, **rol** for roll, **needles** for needless, etc.

e final silent. In the following cases **DROP e:**

a) After a consonant preceded by a short vowel strest.

EXAMPLES: *bad* (*bade*), *giv*, *hav*, *liv*, *centiped* (when so pronounst).

b) In *ar(e)*, *gon(e)*, and in *wer(e)* when not pronounst to rime with there.

c) In the unstrest final short sillables **ide**, **ile**, **ine**, **ise**, **ite**, **ive**, pronounst as if speld **id**, **il**, **in**, **is**, **it**, **iv**.

EXAMPLES: *activ*, *bromid*, *comparativ*, *definit*, *determin*, *engin*, *examin*, *favorit*, *genuin*, *hostil*, *iodin*, *imagin*, *infinit*, *nativ*, *opposit*, *positiv*, *practis*, *promis*, *textil*.

NOTE. The ordinary use of **e** final after a single consonant is to indicate that the preceding vowel has a pronunciation different from that which it would normally hav if the consonant in question wer final, as in bar, bare; hat, hate; her, here; them, theme; sir, sire; bid, bide; con, cone; run, rune. Hence the **e** final is retaind in such words as arrive, care, confuse, fine, mile, polite, ride, rode, and also in bromide, iodine, etc., when pronounst with the **i** of line, side.

d) After **Iv** and **rv**.

EXAMPLES: *involv*, *resolv*, *twclv*, *valv*; *carv*, *curv*, *deserv*, *serv*.

e) After **v** or **z** when preceded by a digraf represent- ing a long vowel or a difthong.

EXAMPLES: *achiev*, *believ*, *deciev*, *freez*, *gauz*, *leav*, *reciev*, *sneez*.

f) In **oe** final pronounst **o.**

EXAMPLES: *fo*, *ho*, *ro*, *to*, *wo*.

NOTE. RETAIN **e** in inflections **-oed**, **-oes**; as foes, not fos; hoed, not hod.

ea pronounst as in **head** or as in **heart**. DROP the silent letter.

EXAMPLES: *bred, brekfast, hed, helth, hevy, insted, lether, plesure, welth, wether; hart, harty, harth.*

ed final pronounst **d**. When the change wil not suggest a wrong pronunciation, DROP silent **e**, REDUCING a preceding double to a single consonant.

EXAMPLES: *anserd, cald, carrid, delayd, doubld, employd, examind, fild, followd, marrid, pleasd, preferd, reciev'd, rob'd, signd, troubl'd, sneezd, struggld, traveld, worrid, wrongd;*

BUT NOT: bribd for bribed, cand for caned, changd for changed, fild for filed, pricd for priced, usd for used, etc.

NOTE. The **e** is retaind only in cases where it has by convention a diacritic use, to indicate a preceding long vowel, or in the case of consonants, **c** sibilant or **g** pronounst **j**.

ed final pronounst **t**. When the change wil not suggest a wrong pronunciation, SPEL **t**, REDUCING a preceding double to a single consonant, and CHANGING **ced, sced**, final, to **st**.

EXAMPLES: *askt, fixt, helpt, indorst, wisht; addrest, kist, past, shipt, stopt, stuft; advanst, announst, commenst, invoist, notist; acquiest, effervest;*

BUT NOT: bakt for baked, deduct or dedust for deduced, fact or fast for faced, hopt for hoped, etc.

NOTE. The **e** is retaind only in cases where it has by convention a diacritic use, to indicate a preceding long vowel, or in the case of consonants, **c** sibilant or **g** pronounst **j**.

ei pronounst like **ie** in **brief**. SPEL **ie**.

EXAMPLES: *conciet, deciev, inviegle, iether, reciev, wierd.*

ey final unstrest pronounst like short **y** final. DROP silent **e**.

EXAMPLES: *barly, chimny, donky, journy, mony, pully, trolly, vally, whisky.*

gh pronounst **f**. SPEL **f**; DROP the silent letter of the preceding digraf.

EXAMPLES: *cof*, *draft*, *enuf*, *laf*, *ruf*, *tuf*.

gh pronounst like **g** in *gas*. DROP silent **h**.

EXAMPLES: *agast*, *gastly*, *gerkin*, *gost*, *goul*.

gm final. DROP silent **g**.

EXAMPLES: *apothen*, *diafram*, *flem*, *paradim*.

gue final after a consonant, a short vowel, or a digraf representing a long vowel or a difthong. DROP silent **ue**; tongue SPEL *tung*.

EXAMPLES: *catalog*, *dialog*, *harang*, *leag*, *sinagog*;

BUT NOT: *rog* for *rogue*, *vag* for *vague*, etc.

ise final pronounst as if speld **ize**. SPEL **ize**.

EXAMPLES: *advertize*, *advize*, *apologize*, *enterprize*, *franchise*, *itemize*, *merchandize*, *rize*, *surmize*, *surprise*, *wize*.

mb final after a short vowel. DROP silent **b**.

EXAMPLES: *bom*, *crum*, *dum*, *lam*, *lim*, *thum*;

BUT NOT: *com* for *comb*, *tom* for *tomb*, etc.

ou before **l**, pronounst like **o** in **bold**. DROP silent **u**, EXCEPT in *soul*.

EXAMPLES: *bolder*, *colter*, *mold*, *molt*, *sholder*.

ough final. SPEL **o**, **u**, **ock**, or **up**, when pronounst as if so speld; SPEL *plow*.

EXAMPLES: *altho*, *-boro*, *boro*, *do*, *donut*, *furlo*, *tho*, *thoro*; *thru*; *hock*; *hiccup*.

our final, with **ou** pronounst as a short (obscure) vowel. DROP **u**.

EXAMPLES: *color*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *Savior*.

ph pronounst **f**. SPEL **f**.

EXAMPLES: *alfabet*, *emfasis*, *fantasy*, *fantom*, *fonograf*, *fotograf*, *sulfur*, *telefone*, *telegraf*.

re final after any consonant except **c.** SPEL er.

EXAMPLES: center, fiber, meter, theater;

BUT NOT: lucer for lucre, mediocer for mediocre, etc.

rh initial. DROP silent **h.**

EXAMPLES: *retoric, reumatism, rime, rom* (rhomb), *ru-barb, rithm.*

sc initial pronounst as if speld **s.** DROP silent **c.**

EXAMPLES: *senery, sended, septer, sience, simitar, sissors;*
BUT: scatter, sooner, sconce, etc.

u silent before a vowel medial. DROP **u.**

EXAMPLES: *bild, condit, garantee, gard, ges, gide, gild.*

y between consonants. SPEL i.

EXAMPLES: *analisis, fisic, gipsy, paralize, rime, silvan,*
sithe, tipe.

SPECIAL LIST

Words in recommended spellings not governd by the preceding rules:

aker	frend	slight (sleight)
anser	grotesk	sorgum
beleager	hemorage	sovren
burlesk	hemoroid	sprightly
buro	iland	tisic
campain	ile	tisis
catar	ilet	tuch
cask (casque)	mark (marque)	yoman
counterfit	maskerade	yu
delite	morgage	yung
diarea	picturesk	yungster
foren	reciet	yunker
forfit	siv	

DICTIONARY LIST

SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS OF WORDS IN COMMON USE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Scope

The choice of words in the following list has been based on selections made by different lexicographers for inclusion in various popular school and desk dictionaries containing from 60,000 to 80,000 words. The object has been to supply a list that will meet the ordinary needs both of the general public and of students and professional men and women.

Tipografy

Words are arranged alphabetically according to their simplified spellings. Words printed in **boldface** follow the spellings of the Rules and Special List. Words printed in roman are simpler or alternative spellings in good usage.

A dash before a word indicates that it is an inflected form of a verb that is not simplified in the primitive.

In most cases only the primitive (or, if the primitive is not simplified, one simplified derivative) is printed in full. Inflected and other derived forms are indicated merely by their terminations. Thus, accouter, **-d**, -ment stands for accouter, **accouterd**, accouterment. When the terminations are not direct additions to the printed word, a half parenthesis is inserted after the letter that they follow. Thus,—**abridg(d)**, -ment stands for **abridgd**, abridgment.

When a word has two pronunciations in good usage, the alternative spelling, to accord with the corresponding pronunciation, is indicated in parentheses, thus: **aquil(in** (or -ine). Here -ine is in roman because aquiline is the conventional spelling, to be retained if the indicated pronunciation is preferred.

When the Rules so change the appearance of a word as to render its meaning or pronunciation doubtful, the nature of the simplification is indicated in *italics*, thus: **bel** (*l=llē*). A superior numeral indicates which one of two or more identical letters in a word is affected. Thus, **acronic** (*i=y; c²=ch*) shows that the conventional spelling is acronych. If the simplified spelling does not follow the Rules, as in the case of words in the Special List and of some alternativ spellings, the other form is given in roman inclosed in parentheses, thus: **aker** (acre); bang (bhang).

Verbal inflections (**-ed**, **-ing**), when given, ar first in order after the word, and ar set off by a semicolon from the other derived forms. These, in turn, ar set off by a semi-colon from the compound derivativs, if given.

Omitted Forms

To economize space, the following forms, tho given in special cases, hav commonly been omitted:

-ed, -ing ; -able, -er, -ical, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness ; terminations indicating inflections and derivativs regularly formd from words simplified in the primitiv (see page 5).

-ization, -izer, -izement ; terminations indicating substantivs regularly formd from verbs in **-ize**.

be-, dis-, em-, en-, in-, inter-, mis-, pre-, re-, un- ; derivativs beginning with these prefixes. Thus, for **becalmd**, see **calmd**, etc.

fore-, out-, over-, under-, up- ; compound derivativs of which any of these words is the first element. The second element wil be found in its alfabetic place.

compound words ; whether simplified in the first or the second element. Thus for **gristmil**, see **mil**; for **cros-examin**, see **cros** and **examin**.

LIST

—abandond	—addId	agglomerativ
—abasht	—addrést	agglutinativ
abatis	adductiv	agrandiz(e, -ment (or -ement
abh(y, -ies	adhesiv	aggregativ
—abhord	adinam(ia, -ic, -y (<i>i</i> ¹ = <i>y</i>)	—aggres(t, -siv
abism, -al	aditum (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	aggriev, -d
abiss, -al, -ic	adjectiv	—aggroupt
ablativ	—adjointd	agli, -ly
—abolisht	—adjournd	agon (<i>n</i> = <i>ne</i>)
abortiv	—adjudg(d, -ment	agonize
abrasiv	adjunctiv	agraf (<i>f</i> = <i>ff</i> <i>e</i>)
abrest (<i>e</i> = <i>ea</i>)	adjustiv	ahed (<i>e</i> = <i>ea</i>)
—abridg(d, -ment	admesur(e, -ed, -ing	ahul
abrogativ	—administred	aigret
absinth	administrativ	—aild
absolv, -d	admissiv	—aimd
—absorbd	—amixt	—aird
absorptiv	—admonisht	ak(e, -ed, -ing; -er (ache)
—abstalnd	admonitiv	aker (acre)
abstersiv	adoptiv	—alarmd
abstractiv	—adornd	albatros
abusiv	—adsorbd	alcoholize
acalef, -an, -oid	adulterin	aldehyde
acanthin	adumbrativ	alexifarmic
accelerativ	—advanst (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)	alfa
—acclaimd	adventiv	alfabet, -ic, -ize
acclimatize	adversativ	alimentativ
accommadativ	advertiz(e, -ment (or -ement)	alimentiv
—accomplisht	adviz(e, -ory	aline, -d; -ment
accouter, -d; -ment	adz	alissum
accretiv	aero(curv, -fite, -grafy, -hidroplane, -me- canles, etc.	alizarin
accumulativ	aery	alkal(i, -in (or -ine), -inity, -ize, -oid
—accurst	afas(ia, -ic (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i>)	alkoran
accusativ	afebril	—allayd
—accustomd	affelon	allegorize
acefalous	afem(ia, -ic	alleluia
acetilene	afere(sis, -tic	alleviativ
achiev, -d; -ment	affectiv	alliterativ
—acknowledg(d, -ment	—affianst (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)	—allowd
acockbil	—affirm(d, -ativ	—aliyod
acolite	—affixt	allusiv
acotilledon	afflictiv	all(y, -ies (<i>y</i> = <i>ey</i>)
acoufone	affrontiv	alo, -es (<i>o</i> = <i>oe</i>)
—aquelest	afili(ous (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i> ; <i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	alodi(um, -ai
acquisitiv	afi(s, -d, -des	alp(in (or -ine)
acromat(ic, -ism, -ize	aforis(m, -t, -tic	already
acronic (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i> ; <i>c</i> ² = <i>ch</i>)	aforize	alterativ
activ	afrit	—alterd
actualize	aftha	alternativ
ad (<i>d</i> = <i>dd</i>)	agast (<i>g</i> = <i>gh</i>)	altho
adamantin		alumin
adaptiv		
additiv		

See Explanatory Notes on Tipografy and Omitted Forms, pages 11 and 12

alv(in (or -ine)	androgin(ous, -al, -ic	aplom (m = mb)
amalgamativ	anem(ia, -ic	apocalip(se, -tic
amaranthin	anemo(graf, -filous	apocrifa, -i
amarillis	anesthesia	apodictic, -al
—amast (t = sed)	anesthet(ic, -ist, -ize	apofasis
amativ	aneurism, -al	apofysis
—ambid	—angerd	apolog
ambulativ	angiografy	apologize
—ambusht	—angld	apostatize
ameb(a, -oid	anglicize	apostrof(e, -ic, -ize
ameliorativ	anglofob(e, -la, -ic	apotheem
americanize	—angulsh	apotheosize
—amerst (st = ced)	anhindr(id (or -ide), -ous	appal, -d
amethist, -in	anil(in (or -ine)	—appareld, -ing
amfibl(a, -an, -ous	animativ	—appear
amfibol(e, -ic, -ogy,	anis	appeasly
-ous, -y	anisofillous ($f = ph; i^2 = y$)	appellativ
amfibrac	ankilio(sis, -tic	—appendix
amficarp(ous, -ic	—ankid	apperceptiv
amfietyon, -ic, -y	—anneald	—appertaind
amfigeanc	—annex(t, -iv	appetitiv
amfipod, -a, -al, -an, -e,	annihilativ	appetize
-lform, -ous	annotativ	applausiv
amfishbena	—announst (st = ced)	applicativ
amfitheat(er, -ric	—annoyd	appointiv
amfor(a, -al, -ic	—annuld	—apportiond
amigdal(a, -aceous,	annulet	apposit, -iv
-ate, -ln, -oid ($i = y$)	annuletiativ	—appraisd
amil, -aceous, -ene, -ic,	anodine	appreciativ
-old ($i = y$)	anonim, -ous, -ity	apprehensiv
amorf(ic, -ism, -ous	anser, -d, -ing	—apprentist (st = ced)
amortiz(e, -ment (or	anserin	—apprest
-ement)	antagonize	apprize
amouret	antetipe	—approacht
amphi- (see amfl-)	anthoforous	approbativ
ampliativ	anthropofag(y, -i, -ist,	appropriativ
amplificativ	-ous	approximativ
amulet	anthropomorf(ism, -ic,	appulsiv
amusiv	-ist, -ite, -ize, -ous	—aprond
anacorism (c = ch)	anticlon(e, -ic	apterix ($i = y$)
anacron(ism, -ic, -istic	anticipativ	aptronim, -ic
anaglif, -ic ($i = y; f = ph$)	—antict	aquarel
—anagram(d, -ing;	antifebril	aquill(in (or -ine)
-atic, -atism, -atist,	antilogistic	ar
-ative	antifon, -al, -ic, -y	arabesk
anal(isis, -ist, -itic, -ize	antifrasis	araenid, -a, -an, -oid
analog, -ize	antipir(in, -etic	arbor, -d
anapest, -ic	antistrofe	area(ic, -ism
anarc	antitip(e, -al	arcangel, -ic
anastrot(e, -y	antitoxin	archeolog(y, -ic, -ist
anathematize	antizilmic	archetip(e, -al, -ic
anatomize	—antlerd	—archt
ancor, -d; -age (c = ch)	antonim	arcograff
ancor(et (or -ite), -ess	aperitiv	ardor
andro(cefalous, -fagus,		argent(in (or -ine)
-morfus, -sfinx		

argumentativ	attentiv	bailif
arian	attitudinize	baily
ariz(e, -en, -ing	attorn(y, -iship	baiz
—armd	attractiv	—balanst (<i>st =ced</i>)
armor, -d; -ial, -y	attributiv	—baid (<i>d =led</i>)
—arousd	—auctiond	baidhed, -ed
—arraignd	audifone	balk, -t; -y
—arrayd	auditiv	—balloond
arsen(id (or -ide)	augmentativ	—baimd
arteriografy	—augurd	—baiusterd
arthrografy	—auricld	—bamboozld
—artield	auroes	—band (<i>d =ned</i>)
artizan	auseciativ	bandana
as (s =ss)	authoritativ	—bandid (<i>d =ed</i>)
asafetida	authorize	bandolier
asbestin	autobiograf(y, -er, -ic	bandoi(in (or inc)
ascenden(cy, -t	autocicle	bang (bhang)
—ascertaind	autocthon, -ai, -le, -ous	—bangd
asfalt, -ic	autograff, -t; -ie, -y	—bangld
asfixia, -i, -te, -tion	autohipno(sis, -tic	banian
asfodel	autosuggestiv	—banisht
ashler, -ing	autotip(e, -ic	banister, -d
asilium (<i>i =y</i>)	—avail	—bankt
asimmetr(y, -ic	aventurin	—bannerd
asimptot(e, -ic	—averd	banneret
asincron(ism, -ous	avoset	banquet (<i>t =tte</i>)
asindeton	—avoucht	bans (<i>n =nn</i>)
asin(in (or -ine)	avowd	—panterd
—askt	aw, -d; -some	Baptize
—aspers(t, -iv	—awakend	barbarize
—assaild	awether (<i>e¹ =ea</i>)	—barbd
—assayd	awnd	barbet
—assembid	ax, -t; -man	—bard (<i>d =red</i>)
assertiv	—axid	—bare(backt, -heded
—assest	ay	—bargaind
—assignd	azigous	barita (<i>i =y</i>)
assimilativ	azim, -ic, -ous	barit(e, -ic, -es
assiz(e, -es		baritone
associativ		bark (barque)
—assoild		barkantine
assuasiv		—barkend
assumptiv	babi(dom, -hood (<i>i =y</i>)	—barkt
—asteriskt	—bablbd	bari(y, -icorn
—astonisht	babu	—barnaeld
astrofisic(s, -ai, -ist	bacean(ai, -alia, -alian,	—barnd
astronomize	-t, -tc	barograf -le
atheneum	—backt	—barrel(d, -ing
atmosfer(e, -ic	bacterin	—barrierd
atoi	bad (bade)	—barterd
atomize	—badgd	bartizan
atrof(y, -id; -ic, -ous	—badgerd	bas (<i>fish, tree</i>), -wood
atrop(in (or -ine)	—batifld	base (bass)
—attacht	bagas	—basht
—attackt	bagatel	—basifixt
—attaind	—bagd	—basind
—attemperd	—bailid	—baskt

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bastardize	—bestowd	—blemisht
bastile	—betrayd	—blencht
—bastlond	—betroth(t (or -d)	bles, -t
bathlmeter (<i>i=y</i>)	—betterd	—bletherd
—battend	—bevel(d, -ing	—bllnkt
—batterd	—bewaild	blis, -ful
—battld	—bewilderd	—blilsterd
—bawld	—bewitcht	blithe
—bayd	—bias(t, -ing	—block(t, -hed
—bayonet(ed, -ing	—bibd	—bloomd
bazar	bibliofile	—blossomd
be- (see note "omitted forms.")	biblograf(y, -er, -ic	—blotcht
—beacht	bicefalous	blowz, -d; -y
—beacond	biciel(e, -d; -ist	—blubberd
—beakt	—bickerd	bluf, -t
—beamd	bicolor(l (or -ide)	—blunder(d, -hed
—beaud	bicolor, -d	—blurd
—beckond	bidactii	—blusht
—beckt	blgon (<i>i=y; n=ne</i>)	—blusterd
—bedizend	bijoutry	—bob(d, -taild
bed(spred, -sted	bil, -d; -hed, -hook, etc.	—bodi(d, -gard
—beetid	bil(d, -t (or -ded), -ding	—bogd
—begd	—bilkt	—boggld
—beggard	billcock	bog(y, -ies, -yism
begill(e, -ed, -ing	billowd	—bold
begon (<i>n=ne</i>)	bimetal(ism, -ist	—bolder (<i>o=ou</i>)
behavior	blodlnamies	—bolsterd
behed, -ed, -ing	biograf	bon, -d, -ming; -shel, —proof, etc.
— behooovd	biograf(y, -er, -ic	bombazine
bel, -d; -man, etc.	bipartil	bombi(x, -e, -cid, -coid
bel (<i>l=lle</i>)	—bircht	bonnielabber
belabor, -d	—bishop(t, -ing	—bood
—belayd	bisk (bisque)	—boohood
—beicht	bissextil	—bootk
beldam	bistander (<i>i=y</i>)	—boomd
beleager, -d	bister, -d	booz, -d; -y
believ, -d	bisulf(id, -ite, -uret	—borderd
—belittld	bituminize	bor(id (or -ide)
—bell(d, -ful; -band, —pinch, etc.	bivalv, -d	born (borne)
—bellowd	—bivouact	-boro
—belongd	biword (<i>i=y</i>)	boro
—bencht	blazantin (or -ine)	—borrowd
benedictly	bizar (<i>r=rre</i>)	bos, -t
—benefist (<i>st=ced</i>)	—biabd	—bosomd
—benefit(ed, -ing	—blackend	bot, -fly (<i>t=t</i>)
benz(in (or -ine)	—black(t, -bald, -gard,	—botcht
benzol, -in	—led, -malid, etc.	—botherd
—bequeathd	—blancht	—bottid
bereav, -d	—blandisht	—bottomd
berll, -in (<i>i=y</i>)	—blankt	—bounst (<i>st=ced</i>)
berlllum (<i>i¹=y</i>)	biarn(y, -ld; -ies	bourn (bourne)
—berrid	blasfem(e, -ed; -ous, -y	—boud
—bertht	—blatherd	bov(ln (or -ine)
bested, -ed, -ing (<i>e²=ea</i>)	—blazond	—bowd
	—bleacht	
	—bleard	

—bowerd	broncus	bus, -t
—bowld	—bronzd	—bushel(d, -ing; -er
bowi(in (or -ine)	—brookt	—busht
—box(t, -hauld	—brotherd	—buskind (d = cd)
boycot, -ed, -ing	brouet	—buskt
brachieefal(ie, -ous	—browd	—buslid
brachigrafy	—brownd	—busi(d, -body
—bragd	browny	but (t = tt)
brail (l = lle)	browz, -d	—butcherd
—braild (d = ed)	—bruisd	butir(in, -aceous, -ic,
—braind	brunet	-ous
braiz, -d	—brush ^t	—butterd
—brancht	brusk	butterin
—brandid	bryofite	—buttond
—brandisht	—bubbid	—buttrest
bras, -t	bucanier	buz, -d
—brattid	—buckid	by (byc)
—brawid	—bucklerd	by- (sec bl-)
—brayd	—buckt	
brazen, -d; -ness	—budgd	
brazier	buf, -t	C
—breacht	—bufsoond	—cabald (d = lcd)
—breamd	bul, -d; ^z neckt, etc.	—cabind
—breathd	—bulbd	—cabld
bred, -ed, -ing; -fruit,	buidoz(e, -ed	—cackid
-stuf, etc.	bulhd, -ed	cacodemon
breddth, -wize, -ways	—bulk ^t	cacofon(y, -ic, -ous
—breecht	—builli ^d	cacograf(y, -er, -ic
breez, -d	—buiwarkt	caddy
brekfast	—bumd	—cadest (st = ced)
brest, -pin, -plate, etc.	—bumpt	—eadgd
breth, -t	bun	caffein
—brewd	—buncht	caitif
—brickt	—bundld	—cajoid (d = ed)
bridewel	—bungd	calamin
—bridgd	—bungld	caledon(y, -ix
—brieft	bunion	calcid (cl = ch)
brigand(in (or -ine)	—bunkerd	calc(in (or -inc), -d
brigant(in (or -ine)	—bunkt	(or -ed)
—brightend	bunkum	calcograf, -ist, -y
—brim(d, -ful	—buoyd	calculativ
—brindid	bur, -d	—cald (d = lcd)
briquet	—burderd	calefactiv
—briskt	buret	—calenderd
—ristid	burgcon, -d	calibeate
—broacht	—burid	caliber
—broadend	—burkt	calic(ie, -ular, -ulate
broadwize	—burlapt	calif, -ate, -ship
brocate ^l	—burid	calligraf, -ic, -ist, -y
—broiderd	buriesk	calipash
—broidl	—burn(d (or -t)	caliper
bromatografy	—burnish ^t	caliptra
brom(id (or -ide)	buro (bureau)	calisthenic, -s
brom(in (or -ine)	burocra(ey, -t, -tic	calix, -es
bronco	—burrowd	calk, -t
bronco(cele, -tomy	burse (bourse)	—calioust

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—calmd	—cartoond	centralize
calv, -d; -s	cartouch	—centupid
—camberd	cartulary	cerealin
cameleon	carv, -d	cerografs, -lc, -ist, -y
camfene	cascin	cervin
camfor, -ate, -ic	—cashierd	cesium
camomile	—casht	cespito(se, -us
campain, -d	casino	cessura, -l
—camp	eask (casque)	ch- (pronounst k, see c-)
—canal(d, -ing, -ize	easm (c = ch)	chaf, -t
cancelat(e, -lon	—cassockt	—chafferd
—cancel(d, -ing; -ation	caster	—chagrind
—cand (d = ned)	—castid	—chaind
—candid (d ² = ed)	cataclism, -al, -ic, -ist	—chaird
—candiduft	catacre(sis, -tic	—chalist (st = ced)
candor	catafonic, -s	—chalt
—eankerd	catafaert	—chamberd
—cannond	catali(sis, -tic	—chamferd
canonize	catalog, -d, -ing; -er	—championd
—canopid	catar, -al	—champt
cantaloup	catastrof(e, -ic	—chanceid
—caunterd	catechize	chancelor, -ship
—cantond	catecumem, -al	—channel(d, -ing
canvas, -t, -ing; -er, -es	—catercornerd	—chanst (st = ced)
ea(os, -otic (c = ch)	—caterwauid	chant
—caparisond	cathed, -ed, -ing	chanty
—caperd	cathodograf	—chapt
capitalize	catholicize	—chapterd
—capt	—caucus(t, -ing	char (r = rr)
—captaind	caulin	—chard (d = red)
captiv	—caus(d, -ativ	—charmd
carac	cauterize	—charterd
—caraeolid (d = cd)	—cautond	—chastend
caracter, -d; -istic, -ize,	—cavernd	chastiz(c, -ment
-y	—cavil(d, -ing; -er	—chatterd
—carameid	—cavillerd	—cheapend
carb(id (or -ide)	—cawd	check, -t (cheque)
carb(in (or -inc)	—ceast	checker, -d; -s (chequer)
carbohidrate	ccc(um, -al	—checkt
carbonize	cedrin	—cheekt
—carburet(ed, -ing; -er	cefalie	—cheept
carburize	cefalopod, -a, -an, -e,	—cheerd
cardiograf, -ic, -y	-ic, -ous	chemiset
—careend	—celid	—cherisht
—careerd	cel, -d	ches, -man, etc.
—carest (t = sed)	celiae	chetah
carfology	celenter(a, -ata, -ate, -e	—chevid
carm(in (or -inc)	cenobite, -ic	—chevrond
carminativ	cenotaf, -ic	—chewd
—carol(d, -ing; -er	cenozoic	chicot
—caromd	—censord	chil, -blain
—carousd	—censt	chil(e, -ous (i = y)
—carpenterd	center, -d; -board, etc.	chillarc
—carpt	centi(gram, -liter, -meter	chillfact(on, -y
—carrid	centi(ped (or -pede)	chillfy, -ication
cartograf(y, -er		chim(e, -ous (i = y)

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chimer(a, -ic	circumvolv, -d	—cluckt
chlmlf(y, -lation	cisalpin	clue
chlmln(y, -id; -les;	cist, -ie, -otomy, -ous	cluf (<i>uf=ough</i>)
-ipot, etc.	citolog(y, -ic, -ist	—clumpt
—chind (<i>d=ned</i>)	citoplasm, -ic	—clusterd
—chinkt	citrin	—clutcht
—chipt	civilize	—clutterd
—chirkt	—clabberd	—coacht
chirograf, -ie, -ist, -y	—clackt	coactiv
—chirpt	—claimd	coagulativ
—chirrup(t, -ing; -y	—clamberd	—coald
—chlsel(d, -ing	—cland	—coalest (<i>t=ced</i>)
—chockt	clamis (<i>c=ch; i=y</i>)	—coarsend
chop(In (<i>or -inc</i>)	clamor, -ous	coastwize
—chopt	—clamp	—coaxt
—chortld	clandestin	—cobblid
—choust	—clangd	cocain
—chuckl(d, -ehed	clangor, -ous	coccix, -geal
—chuckt	—clankt	—cockerd
chuf (<i>uf=ough</i>)	—clapt	—cockld
—chumd	clas, -t; -mate	cockn(y, -ies; -idom,
chur, -d	—clash	-yism
—churcht	—clasp	—cockt
—churnd	—clatterd	coclea, -n, -r, -ry, -te
cicad, -ean, -aceous	clavicorn	coco, -nut, -palm,
cicatrize	—clawd	coeti(l, -v
ciclamen	—cleaud	—codlld
cic(e, -d; -ie, -ist	—clear(d, -starcht	—coer(st, -civ
cicloid, -al	cleav, -d	coeval
ciclotmet(er, -ric, -ry	—clencht	coextensiv
ciclon(e, -ic, -oscope	clenly	cof, -t, -fing; -fer
cicloped(ia, -ic, -ist	clens(e, -d; -er	—coffind
cicloram(a, -ic	clepsidra	—cogd
cifer, -d	clergiman	cogitativ
cigaret	—clerkt	cognitiv
cigne(t, -ous	—clickt	cogniz(e, -ance, -ant, -or
cillind(er, -ric, -roid	clif	cohesiv
cimbal	—climbd	—colft
cim(e, -old, -ous	—clincht	coign
—cincht	clinic	—cold
cnic, -al, -ism	—clinkt	—coind
cinecon(a, -ic, -ism	clipe(ate, -iform	colagog
cinematograf	—clipt	colander
cinosure	clister (<i>i=y</i>)	coler, -ie (<i>c=ch</i>)
clypress	—cloakt	coler(a, -aic, -in (<i>or -ine</i>)
ciprinoid	—clock(t, -wize	colic
cipripedium	—clogd	—collapst
—circld	—closterd	—collard
circularize	cloral, -ate, -ic, -id	colleag, -d
circulativ	(<i>or -ide</i>), -idle, -in	collectiv
circumeiz(e, -ion	(<i>or -ine</i>), -ite, -ous	collirium
—circumflext	clorofil	collog, -d
circumgirat(e, -ion,	cloroform, -d	collusiv
-ory	—clownd	coll(y, -ies
circumscriptiv	—cloyd	colocinth
—circumstanst (<i>st=ced</i>)	—clubd	colofon, -ic, -y

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colonize	—condemnd	—convext
color, -d: -ation, -ist	—condens(t, -ativ	—conveyd
colporter	condile (<i>i = y</i>)	—convinst (<i>st = ced</i>)
colter	condit (<i>i = ui</i>)	convol(v, -vd; -utiv
—columnd	—conditiond	—convoyd
combativ	—condoid (<i>d = ea</i>)	—convuls(t, -iv
—combd	condr(old, -estean	con(y, -ies
comedien	conduciv	—cood (<i>d = ed</i>)
comfry	conductiv	—cookt
comitativ	confederativ	cook(y, -ies
—commandeerd	—conferd	—coold
commemorativ	—confest	eool(y, -ies
—commenst (<i>st = ced</i>)	—confirm(d, -ativ	cooperativ
commercialize	conflictiv	—cooperd
—commers(t (<i>st = ced</i>)	—conformd	—coopt
commesure	congeaid	coordinativ
—commingld	congestiv	.—copl(d, -graf, -right
commiscretiv	conglutinativ	—copper(d, -hed
—commissiond	congressiv	—copt
—commixt	—conjoiend	copulativ
commonwelth	conjunctiv	coquet
communicativ	connectiv	—coral(d, -in
commutativ	connotativ	—corbeld
—companlond	—conquerd	cord (<i>c = ch</i>)
comparativ	consecutiv	cordieeps
—compast	conserv, -d; -ativ	corea
—compeld	—considerd	cor(im (or -limb),
compensativ	—consignd	—imbous (<i>i = y</i>)
competitiv	—consolid (<i>d = ed</i>)	cor(ion, -ia
—complaind	constitutiv	coribant, -ian, -ic
completiv	—constraintd	—corkt
—complexiond	constrictiv	—cornd
complicativ	constructiv	—corner(d, -wize
complin, -s	consumptiv	cornetist
composit, -iv	—containd	cornist (<i>st = ced</i>)
comprehensiv	contaminativ	corograf, -ic, -y
—compres(t, -siv	—contemnd	coroid
compriz(e, -al	contemplativ	corporativ
compromize	continuativ	—corraid
compulsiv	contortiv	correctiv
conc, -a, -oid, -ology	—contourd	correlativ
—conceald	contract(l, -iv	corroborativ
coneenter, -d	contra(dictiv,	corrosiv
concentrativ	—distinetiv,	corruptiv
conceptiv	—distinguisht	cor(us, -ust, -using;
—concernd	contrariwize	agus, -al, -ist, -ister,
concessiv	contributiv	—istic (<i>c = ch</i>)
conciert, -ed	controab(le, -ility	corvet
conciev, -d, -ing	—control(d, -ing; -er	corvin
conciliativ	controler (comptroller)	cosmograf(y, -ic, -ist
conclusiv	contusiv	costiv
concoctiv	—convalest (<i>t = ced</i>)	cotiledon, -al, -ous
concretiv	convectiv	cottis, -t
—concurd	conventionalize	—cottond
—concus(t, -siv	conversiv	—coucht
—cond (<i>d = ned</i>)	—converst	coulom (<i>m = mb</i>)

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councilor	cripto(logy, -nim	—curri(d, -comb
—counsel(d, -ing; -or	crisal(is, -id, -idal	curlsv
—countenaust (<i>st = ced</i>)	crisanthemum	—curst
counter(activ, -balaust,	crisceros, -t	—curtailld
checht, -marcht,	criselefantin	—curtaind
-markt, -poisd,	crism, -al, -atory	courtesy (<i>Eng. law</i>)
-signd, -vaild	criso(beril, -lite, -prase	curts(y, -id; -ics
—counterd	—crisp	curv, -d
counterfit, -ed, -ing; -er	crystal, -in (or ine), -ize,	curvet(ed, -ing
coutri(mau, -side, etc.	-oid, -oidal	—cushlond
—coupld	crystalograf(y, -er, -ic	cuspidor
—courst	criticize	—custond
—coverd	—croakt	cutlas, -es
cov(y, -ies	—crockt	cy- (<i>see cl-</i>)
—cowd	crom(a, -atic, -e, -o	cyan(id (or -ide)
—cowerd	crom(ium, -ic, -ous	
—cowld	cromlec	D
—coyd	cromo(lithograf, -sfere,	—dabbld
—cozend	-tipe, etc.	—dabd
coz(y, -ier, -iest, -iness	cronic	daetil, -ie, -itis, -ology
—crackld	croniel(e, -d	dagerreotipe
—crackt	crono(graf, -gram,	—dagglid
—cadld	-logy, -meter,	dairi(maid, -man
—cramd	-scope, etc.	—daisld
—erampt	—crook(t, -backt	—dallid
cranlograf, -y	—croond	—damaskt
—crankt	—cropt	—damd (d = med)
—crannid	croquet (<i>t = tte</i>)	—damnd
crape (crêpe)	—cros, -t; -bard, -bii, -eyd,	—dampend
eras	-hatcht, -wize, etc.	—dampt
—erasht	—crotecht	—dandld
—crawfisht	—croucht	dandruf
—crawld	—croup	—danglid
—crayond	—crownd	—danst (<i>st = ced</i>)
—creakt	crozier	—dappid
—creamd	—cruisd	—darkend
—creast	erum, -d, -mlng; -my	—darkld
creatv	—crumbld	dark(y, -ies
erenel, -ate, -ation	—crumpld	—darnd
eres	—cruncht	—dasht
cretion	—crusht	dativ
crevas (<i>s = ssc</i>)	—crutcht	—daubd
—crevist (<i>st = ced</i>)	eucubit	daufin, -ess
—cribbld	—cuddid	—dawld
—cribd	—cudgel(d, -ing; -or	—dawnd
—crickt	cue (queue)	—dazzld
criminativ	cuf, -t	—debard
—crimpld	cul, -d	—debarkt
—crimpt	—cumberd	—debaucht
—crimsond	cumin	debilitativ
—crlnkld	cumulativ	debonair
—crippld	—cupt	—deboucht
cript, -ic (<i>i¹ = y</i>)	curativ	decad
criptogam, -ia, -ic, -y	—curbd	deca(gram, -liter, -meter
criptograf, -ic, -lst, -y	—curdid	
criptogram, -lc	—curid	decalog

—decampt	demagog, -ic, -ism, -y	detersiv
decarburize	deman (demesne)	deth, -'shed, -sman, etc.
de casillab(ie, -ic	—demeand	detractiv
—decayd	demeanor	detrusiv
—deceast	demize	develop, -t
deceptly	demobilize	—devil(d, -ing; -ish
deciet, -fui	demoisel	devlz(e, -al, -ee, -or
deciev, -d, -ing	—demolish't	devolv, -d
decifer, -d	demon, -ic	—devourd
deci(gram, -liter, -meter	demonetize	—dewd
decisiv	demonstrativ	dextrin
—deckt	demoralize	dextrogirate
—declaimd	—demurd	diafan(ous, -eity
declarativ	denationalize	diafonic, -s
decolor, -d; -ation, -ize	denaturalize	diafore(sis, -tic
decomposit	—dend (d = ned)	diafram, -d, -Ing
decorativ	denominativ	diafragmatic
—decoyd	denoument	diagraf
—decreast	—denounst (st = ced)	—diagram(d, -ing; -atic
decretiv	dent(in (or -ine)	—dial(d, -ing; -ist
—decupid	denunciativ	dial(Isis, -itic, -ize (i ² = y)
decurvis	deodorize	dialog
ded, -hed, -lockt, etc.	deoxidize	diare(a, -al, -ic, -tic
dedal, -ian, -ous	depletiv	—dibbld
deden, -d, -ing; -er	—deployd	dicefalus
deduciv	depolarize	—dickerd
deductiv	depreciativ	dicky
—deemd	—depres(t, -siv	diclorid
—deepend	depurativ	dicotiledon, -ous
def	—deraignd	dicotom(y, -ous
defectiv	—deraild	licro(lsm, -ic
defen, -d	derisiv	dicromat(lsm, -ic
defens(e, -iv	derivativ	dleto(fone, -graf
—deferd	descriptiv	—diddid
definit, -iv	deserv, -d	dieci(an, -ous
—defle(xt, -etiv	desiccativ	dieresis
—deflowerd	desiderativ	—differd
—deformd	designativ	—differenst (st = ced)
—defrayd	—designd	difflle(il (or -ile)
degenerativ	—despaird	diffractiv
dehydrate	despize	difflusiv
—dehornd	—despoild	diftheri(a, -ai, -e, -tic
dehumanize	destin, -d	difthong, -al, -ous
—delgnd	—destroyd	—dlgd
del (l = ll)	destructiv	digestiv
—delayd	det, -tor (t = bt)	digraf
deletiv	—detacht	—dgres(t, -siv
delfin, -ic	—detalld	dike
dellberativ	—detalnd	dll
—dellquest (t = ced)	detectiv	dillidall(y, -id
dellite, -ful, -some	detentiv	—dimd
—dellverd	—deterd	—dimensiond
—deloust	determin, -d; -ativ	—dimlinlsht
—delt (e = ea)		dimlnutiv
delusiv		dimorf, -lc, -ism, -ous
delv, -d		—dimpid

dina(mic, -meter, -mite)	distaf	—drabbid
dinamo, -meter, etc.	—distanst (<i>st = ced</i>)	draf (<i>f = ff</i>)
dinast, -ic, -y	distaxia (<i>i = y</i>)	draft, -s, -sman, -y
—dind (<i>d = ned</i>)	disteleolog(y, -ist) (<i>i = y</i>)	—dragd
dine (<i>i = y</i>)	distic, -ous (<i>c = ch</i>)	—draggid
—dingd	distil, -d	—dragoond
ding(y, -ies (<i>y = ey</i>)	distinctiv	—draind
diox(id (or -ide)	—distinguisht	dram (draohm)
dipsy	distractiv	dramatize
—dipt	—disstraind	—drawld
diptic (<i>i² = y; c = ch</i>)	—distrest	—dreamd
directiv	distributiv	dred, -ed, -ing; -fui
dis- (see note, "omitted forms.")	—disturbd	—dredgd
—disabld	disulf(id, -uret	drednaught
—disburst (<i>t = ed</i>)	disur(ia, -ic, -y (<i>i¹ = y</i>)	—dremt
—discernd	—ditcht	—drencht
disciplin, -d	dithir(amb (or -amb), -ambic	dres, -t; -maker
—discourst	divertiv	—dribbid
—discoverd	divisiv	dril, -d
discras(ia, -ial, -ic, -y (<i>i¹ = y</i>)	—divorst (<i>st = ced</i>)	—drilly, -ness, -salter
discriminativ	—dizend	—dript
discursiv	—dizzid	—drivel(d, -ing; -er
—discus(t, -siv	do, -es; -skin (<i>o = oe</i>)	—drizzld
—disdaind	do, -ey; -nut (<i>o = ough</i>)	—droid (<i>d = led</i>)
—diseasd	doc(l) (or -ile)	—drooid
—disembowei(d, -ing	—dockt	—droopt
disemzia (<i>i¹ = y</i>)	—doctord	—dropsid
disenter(y, -ic	doctrin	—dropt
disgize	—dodderd	dros
—disgruntld	dodecastile (<i>i = y</i>)	drosky
—dishevel(d, -ing	dodecasillab(ie, -ic	—drownd
—disht	eof, -t	drowz, -d; -y
disjunctiv	—dogd	—drubd
disk	dogmatize	—drudgd
—dismayd	doi	—drugd
—dismis(t, -siv	—dold (<i>d = ed</i>)	—drumd
dispatch, -t; -er	doifin	—dubd
—dispeld	doiicocefai(ic, -ous, -us	dubitativ
—dispenst	dolor, -iferous, -ific, -ous	duckbil
dispep(sia, -tic	domicil, -d	—duckt
—dispers(t, -siv	dominativ	ductil
—displayd	—domineerd	duel(ing, -ist
disgne(a, -al, -ic (<i>i = y</i>)	donativ	duf
disprosium (<i>i¹ = y</i>)	—dond	dul, -d, -ness
disputativ	donk(y, -ies	dum, -d, -ning; -bel,
disruptiv	—doomd	—found, etc.
—dissemblbld	—dormerd	—dumpt
disseminativ	—doubld	—dund
dissiez, -d; -ee, -in, -or, -ure (<i>ie = ei</i>)	—doust	dunderhed, -ed
dissiliab(ie, -ic, -ify,	dout, -fui (<i>t = bt</i>)	dunghil
-ize	—dovetaild	duplicativ
dissociativ	—dowel(d, -ing	—dwarf
dissolv, -d	—dowerd	dwel, -t (or -d)
	—down(d, -harted, -hil	—dwindld
	dowry	dy- (see di-)
		dyestuf

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E		
eager (<i>er = re</i>)	elitr(on) (or -um)	enigmatize
—ear(d, -markt	elucidativ	—enjoind
—earnd	elusiv	—enjoyd
—earht	elvs	—enlightend
—easd	em- (<i>see note, "omitted</i> <i>forms."</i>)	—enounst (<i>st = ced</i>)
eavs, -drop, -dropt	emanativ	—enricht,
eb, -d	emancipativ	enrol, -d, -ing; -ment
ebonize	—embalmd	—entalld
—echelonad	—embarkt	—enterd
—eclipt	—embarrass	enterprize
eclog	—embellisht	—entertaind
eco, -ed, -ing; -es (<i>c = ch</i>)	—embezzld	enthimeme
ecolog(y, -ic, -ist	emblemize	enthral, -d; -ment
economize	—embost	—entranst (<i>st = ced</i>)
ecumenical	emfa(sis, -size, -tic	enuf
—eddid	emfisema	enumerativ
—edg(d, -ewize	emir	enunciativ
edil(c, -ian, -eship	emissiv	envelop, -t
educativ	emotiv	—envid
eductiv	empirea(n, -i	—environd
edulcorativ	empireuma, -tic	enzlm
efemer(a, -al, -Id, -idae, -ls, -on	—employd	colian
effaciv	emprise	eon, -ian
effectiv	—emptid	eparc
—efferves(t, -civ	emulativ	epaulet, -ed
—efforest (<i>t = ced</i>)	emulsiv	epically
effusiv	en-	epicel(e, -ic, -old
efiaates	(<i>see note, "omitted</i> <i>forms."</i>)	epifany
efod	—enabld	epifite
eg, -d; -nog, -plant	enactiv	epignous
egis	—enamel(d, -ing; -er, -ist	epigraf, -ic, -ist, -y
egret	enamor, -d, -ing	epigram, -d, -ing; -atic, -atism, -atist, -atize
eidograf	encefal(on, -ic, -ous	epilog
eightifold	enchima	epistile ($i^2 = y$)
ejectiv	encielic, -al	epistrofe
el, -wand	encicipedi(a, -ac, -al, -an, -c, -st	epitaf
elaborativ	encist, -ation	epitomize
—elapst	encorl(al, -c, -ous, -stic	epoe, -al
—elbowd	—encounterd	eponim, -ic, -ist, -ous
electiv	—encroacht	—equal(d, -ing; -ize
electrin	—endeard	equestrien
electrize	endevor, -d	equ(in (or -ine)
electrodinamic, -s	end(iv (or -ive)	—equipt
electrol(isis, -ite, -itic, -ize	endofillous	equivoke
electro(motiv, -negativ, -positiv	endorf(e, -al, -ic, -ous	er, -d
electrotecnic, -al, -s	—endorst	era
electrotip(e, -ic, -ist, -y	endowd	eradicativ
eleemosinary	endwize	erect(il, -iv
elefant, -in, -asis	enfranchise	ergograff
eliminativ	engin, -d; -ry	erisipel(as, -atous, -oid
elisi(um, -an	—engineerd	ermin, -d
	—englisht	erosiv
	—engrost	eruptiv
	—enhanst (<i>st = ced</i>)	—escallopt
		escar, -otic (<i>c = ch</i>)

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escatology	exaggerativ	F
—eschewd	examlin, -d	
escritoir	exarc, -ate	
—escutcheond	excede, -ed, -ing	
esculapian	—excel(d, -ence, -ency,	
eskimo	-ent, -ently	
esofag(us, -eal	exceptiv	
—espoud	exceptpiv	
—essayd	excessiv	
essoin	excitativ	
—establisht	exciz(e, -lon	
estafet	—exclalmld	
—esteemd	exclamativ	
esthet(e, -ic	exclusiv	
estimativ	excretiv	
estiva(te, -l, -tion	executiv	
—estopt	exercise	
—etcht	exertiv	
etermize	exfoliativ	
ether, -eal, -eous, -ize	exhaustiv	
etherealize	exhibitiv	
ethil, -ated, -ic, -ene	exhortativ	
ethiop, -ian, -ic	exonerativ	
ethnare	exorcize	
ethnograf(y, -er, -ic	expansiv	
ethografy	expectorativ	
etimolog(y, -ic, -ist, -ize	—expeld	
etimon (i = y)	expensiv	
etiology, -ic	—experlenst (st = ced)	
etiquet	—explaind	
—ettid	expletiv	
eucalipt, -us	explicativ	
eucarlist, -ic	explorativ	
eucher, -d	explosiv	
eudemon(ies, -ism, -ist,	expositiv	
—ology	expostulativ	
eufem(ism, -ist, -istic,	—expres(t, -siv	
—ize	—expuls(t, -iv	
eufon(y, -ic, -lous, -ism,	exquisit	
—ize	exsanguin	
eufu(ism, -ist, -ize	exsiccativ	
eulogize	extemporize	
eunue	extens(, -iv	
evacuativ	extenuativ	
—evanest (t = ced)	exterminativ	
evangelize	externalize	
—evanisht	extinctiv	
evaporativ	—extinguisht	
evasiv	extirpativ	
—evend	extol, -d, -ing; -er	
everi(body, -thing,	extractiv	
—where	extrusiv	
aversiv	—ey(d, -ing	
—evidenst (st = ced)	eyry	
—evin(st, -elv		
evolv, -d		

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—fattend	flanthrop(e, -le, -ist, -y	flavor, -d; -ous
favor, -d	filatel(y, -le, -ist	—flawd
favorit	—flicht	—flaxt
—fawnd	filifot (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—flayd
—fayd	filharmonlc	flebotom(y, -ist, -ize
—feard	fillbeg	—fleckt
febe (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i> ; <i>e</i> = <i>x</i>)	—fillbusterd	—fledg(d, -ling
febril	filippic	—fleerd
fec(es, -al	fillistin, -ism	—fleest (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)
federativ	—fillip(t, -ing	fle(m, -gmatic
feeze, -d	fillis (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i> ; <i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—flesht
—feignd	fillum	—flewld
fel, -d	filio(clad, -de, -gen, -ld,	—flex(t, -il
fello, -es (<i>o</i> = <i>oe</i>)	—fore, -me, -taxis,	fiblow, -n (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)
feminln	—xera, etc.	flicatcher (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)
fenacetin	—filmid	—flickerd
fenic	filogen(y, -esls, -etc, -ic	—flickt
fenlx	filolog, -le, -ist, -lze, -y	flier
fenogam, -la, -le, -ous	filologcal (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i> ; <i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—flimflamld
fenol	filomath, -ie, -y	—filncht
fenomen(on, -al	filomel	—filpt
—fenst (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)	filopena	—flitterd
feof, -ment	filoprogenitiv	flo, -es (<i>o</i> = <i>oe</i>)
fer(ln (or -ine)	filosof, -er, -le, -ism,	—flockt
fermentativ	—ist, -istic, -ize, -y	—flogd
—ferri(d, -man	filter, -d	flaglst(on, -ic
ferrotipe	filter (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i> ; <i>er</i> = <i>re</i>)	—floord
fertill, -ize	filum	—floopt
fevor	—finanst (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)	flos (<i>s</i> = <i>ss</i>)
fes	—finger(d, -breddth	—flounderd
feasant (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i> ; <i>e</i> = <i>ea</i>)	—finisht	—flounst (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)
—festerd	—firmd	—flourd
festlv	—fishrt	—flourlsh
—festoond	fisic, -t, -king; -ian, -ky	—flowd
—fetcht	—fisic(s, -al, -ist	—flowerd
fether, -d; -y; -hed, etc.	fisiognom(y, -er, -le, -ist	flex (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i>)
festish, -ism	fislolog(y, -le, -ist	fluf, -t
fet(or, -ld	—isque	—flunkt
—fetterd	fissil (<i>l</i> = <i>le</i>)	funk(y, -les
—fettld	fisticuf	fluor(id (or -ide)
fet(us, -al	fito(grafy, -fagous	fluor(in (or -ine)
—feverd	—logy, -ld	—flurrid
fixativ	fixativ	—flusht
—fbd	—fixt	—flusterd
fiber, -d	fiz, -d (<i>z</i> = <i>zz</i>)	—flutterd
fibrin	fiz (<i>f</i> = <i>ph</i>)	fluvaltl
ficolog(y, -le, -ist	—fizzld	—fluxt
flet(l, -iv	—flag(d, -staf	fo, -es; -man
—fidld	—fialld	—foald
—fidget(ed, -ing; -y	flanch, -t	—foamd
fiftifold	—flankt	—fobd
—figd	—flanneid	—focus(t, -ing
figuratlv	—flapt	—fodderd
file, -net (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—flasht	—fogd
fil, -d (<i>l</i> = <i>ll</i>)	—flattend	fog(y, -les
filacter, -y	—flatterd	—follid
filander, -d		

		G
—feliowd	fraternize	
—fondid	frat(y, -a, -ia, -ic)	
fon(e, -ic, -ies	—frayd	—gabbid
fonetic, -ian, -ist, -s	—frazzid	—gabd
fono- (phonoo), etc.	—freakt	—gabid
fonograf, -t, -ing	—freckld	gaf, -t
fonograf(y, -er, -ie, -ist	freewil	—gagd
fonogram	freez	gag(e, -ed, -ing
fonolog(y, -er, -ie, -ist	frenaigia	gai(ety, -ly
fonotip(e, -ie, -ist, -y	—frencht	—gaind
—foold	frend, -ship	—gaiterd
—foozld	fren(etic, -itis	galantin
—forayd	frenoilog(y, -ic, -ist	—gald (d=led)
forbad	frenz(y, -id	—gaiioond
fore- (see note, "omitted forms.")	frequentativ	—gallop(t, -ing; -er
foren, -er, -ness	—freshend	gali(y, -ies
forfit, -ed, -ing; -ure	—fribbid	galvanize
forgiv, -ness	fricativ	—gambid
forgo, -n (n = ne)	friez, -d (z=ze)	—gambol(d, -ing
—forkt	—frightend	—gambrelid
formaidehide	fril, -d	gametofit(e, -ic
—form(d, -ativ	—friskt	—gammond
—forst (st = ced)	—fritterd	gamofillous
fortifold	friz, -d	gang (g ² =gue)
fos (s = ss)	—frizzid	gantlet, -ed
fosfat(e, -le	—frockt	gantry
fosfid (or -ide), -ite	—frogd	—gapt
fosfores(ce, -t; -cenee, -cent	—frollet	garant(ee, -or, -y
fosfor(us, -ate, -ic, -ous	—frotht	—garbd
fosfuret, -ed	—frownd	—garbid
fossilize	frowzy	gard, -ian; -sman, etc.
—fosterd	—frumpt	—gardend
fotic	—fubd	—gargld
foto- (photo-) etc.	—fuddid	—gargoyid
fotoeromografy	—fuel(d, -ing	—garnerd
fotoeronomograf, -ic, -y	fugitiv	—garnisht
photofone	fui, -d; -ness	—garrisond
photograf, -t, -ing; -er, -ic, -y	fulfil, -d; -ment	garr(ot, (or -ote)
totolithograf, -t; -ic, -y	fulmin, -d	—garterd
photomet(er, -ric, -ry	—fumbid	gasolin (or -ine)
otosfer(e, -ic	—funkeid	—gasht
otosinthe(sis, -tie	—furbisht	—gaspt
phototelegraf, -ic, -y	—furd	—gast (t = sed)
phototip(e, -ografy, -y	—furld	gastly (g = gh)
—fouid	furio, -ed, -ing	gat (g = gh)
—founderd	—furnisht	—gatherd
foundry	furor	gauz
—foxt	—furrowd	gavot
fragil	—furtherd	gazel
franchise	furtiv	gazet
—frankt	fus, -t	—geard
—frapt	futil	gee (g = gh)
frase, -oologic, -oiology	fuz, -d	gelatin, -ize
	fuz(e, -ed; -ee, -il	—gemd
	fy- (see fi-)	gendarmery
		—genderd

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—generald	giv(e, -ed (<i>i = y</i>)	—grave(d, -ing; -y
generalize	gize (<i>g = gu</i> ; <i>ize = ise</i>)	gray, -d; -er, -est, -ish
generativ	—gladdend	—greast
genitiv	glamor, -d; -ous	greavs
—gentid	—glanst (<i>st = ced</i>)	grecism
genuin	glas, -t; -ful, -ware, etc.	—green(d, -hart
geofag(y, -ism, -ist	—gleamd	griev, -d
geograf(y, -er, -ic	—gleand	grif
geologize	glier(in or -ine), -ic	gril, -d (<i>l = ll</i>)
gerdon	gliogen	grill (<i>l = lle</i>)
gerilla	glif, -ic, -ografy	grip (<i>p = ppe</i>)
gerkin	—glimmerd	—gript
germinativ	—glimpst	griset
gerrimander, -d	glipt(ic, -ies, -ograf	—grizzld
gerundiv	—glistend	—groand
ges, -t; -ses (<i>g = gu</i> ; <i>s = ss</i>)	—glisterd	—groind
gest (<i>g = gu</i>)	—glitterd	—groomd
gesticulativ	—gloamd	groov, -d
getto	—gloomd	grotesk, -ry
gh- (<i>see g-</i>)	—glorid	—groucht
—gibberd	glos, -t; -sografy	groundsil
—gibbet(ed, -ing	—glowd	—group
—gibd	—glowerd	—groust
gid(e, -ance, -on	gloz(e, -ed	—grovel(d, -ing; -er
—giggld	—gnarid	—growid
gill	—gnasht	—grubd
gill, -d	—gnawd	—grudgd
gild, -ry, -ship	—gobbid	—gruel(d, -ing
gilder (<i>g = gu</i>)	gofer, -wood	gruesome
gile, -ful	—goferd	gruf
gillemot	—goggid	—grumbld
gilliflower	goiter, -d	gu-(pronounst <i>g</i> , <i>see g-</i>)
gilliotin(e, -ed	—golft	—gudgeond
gilt, -y (<i>g = gu</i>)	gon, -ness	guf
gimkana	goodby	—guffawd
gimnas(hum, -t, -tie	gormand, -ize	gul, -d
gimnosperm, -ous	—gospel(d, -ing; -er	—guift
gimpe	—gosslp(t, -ing	—guilld
gimnosof(y, -ist	gost, -ly (<i>g = gh</i>)	—gulpt
ginea, -fowl, -pig, etc.	goul, -ish (<i>g = gh</i>)	—gumd
—gind (<i>d = ned</i>)	—governd	—gund
gineceum	—gownd	—gurgld
ginecolog(y, -icat, -ist	—grabd	gurry (<i>g = gh</i>)
gips(um, -eous	gracl	—gusht
gipsy	graf, -ic	gustativ
gipure	grafite, -ic	—gutterd
giraf	grafo(fone, -meter,	—guyd
gir(al, -ant	—tipe, etc.	—guzzld
girat(e, -ion, -ory	—graind	gy- (<i>see gi-</i>)
—girdld	gram	
giroscop(e, -ie	gramofone	H
girostat, -ies	granit	—hackld
—girtht	granny	hackn(y, -id; -ies, -ylsm
gir(us, -i	—grappld	—hact
gitar	gras, -t; -hopper, etc.	—hagd
giv	—graspit	

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—haggld
hagiograf(a, -al, -er, -y)
 —halid
 —hair(d, -breth)
 halid
 —hallowd
 —halterd
 halv, -d; -s
 —hammer(d, -hed)
 —hamperd
 hand(breth, -cuft, etc.)
 —handieapt
 —handid
 —hangd
 —hankerd
 —hankt
 hansel, -d, -ing
 —happend
 —hapt
 harang, -d
 —harast
 harbor, -d; -age
 —hardend
 hare(bel, -braind, etc.)
 harken, -d, -ing
 —harkt
 —harmd
 harmonize
 —harnest
 —harpoond
 harpsieord
 —harpt
 harquebus
 —harrid
 —harrowd
 hart, -ake, -felt, etc.
 harfen, -d
 harth, -stone
 hart(y, -ler, -lest)
 hashish
 —hasht
 —haspt
 —hastend
 —hatchel(d, -ing)
 —hatcht
 —hauld
 —hauncht
 hav
 havoc, -t
 —hawd
 —hawk
 —hayd
 —heald
 —heapt
 heav, -d; -s
 hecatom (*m* = *mb*)

—heckld
hectograaf, -t
 heco(gram, -liter, -meter)
 —hectord
 hed, -ed, -ing; -er,
 -ship, -y; -ake, etc.
 —hedgd
 —heeld
 hel, -ward
 helicoter
heliograf, -t; -ic, -y
heliotip(e, -ografy, -y)
 —heimd
 —heipt
heith, -ful, -some, -y
 helv, -d
 hemal
 hemat(in, -ite, -oid, -ology)
hem(d, -sticht)
hemisfer(e, -le, -oid)
hemistic (c = ch)
 hemoglobin
hemerag(e, -ic)
hemoroid, -ai, -s
 hemostatic
hendiadis (i² = y)
 —henpeckt
hepta(cord, -teuc)
 heresiare
hermafrod(ite, -itic)
 heroin (*n* = *ne*)
 heteroginous (*i* = *y*)
heteromorf(ic, -ism,
 -ous, -y
heteronim, -ous
 hether, -d; -y
 heven, -ward
hev(y, -er, -lest,
 -lweight
 —hewd
 hexastile
hibrid, -ism, -ize, -ous
 hieeof, -t, -fing
 hiccup, -t, -ing
hidatid (i¹ = y)
hidra, -heded
 hidragog
 hidrangea
 hidrant
hidr(ate, -ic, -ous)
hidraulic, -s
hidro- (hydro-), etc.
hidrocefai(ous, -oid, -us)
hidro(cloric, -cyanic,
 -dinamics, -fite,
 -lite, -mecanies

hidrofobi(a, -c
hidrogen, -ous, -ize
hidrograf(y, -eg, -ic
 hidroxil
 hierare, -al
 hierofant, -ic
 hieroglif, -ic
 hieromartir
 hifen, -d; -ate, -ation
higglid
 hight (height)
 highten, -d, -ing
higten(e, -ie, -ist
higromet(er, -ie, -ry
higroseop(e, -ie
 hill, -d; -man, -top, etc.
 hillsm (*i*¹ = *y*)
hilo(theism, -zoism
 himen, -eal
himenopter, -a, -ous
himn, -d, -ing; -ai, -ic,
 -ist, -ody, -ografy,
 -oilogist, -iology
 —hinderd
hinnid
hipaillage
hiper- (hyper-), etc.
hiperbol(a, -e, -ic
hiperborean
hipereritic, -ai, -ism
hipertrof(y, -id
hipno(sis, -tie, -tism,
 -tist, -tize
hipo- (hypo-), etc.
hipocondri(a, -ac, -um
hipoerli(sy, -t, -tical
hipoderm, -ic
hipoflige (i¹ = y; i² = y)
hipofosf(ate, -ite,
 -orous
hiposta(sis, -tie
hiposulfite
hipotenuse
hipothecat(e, -ion, -or
hipothe(sis, -tie
hipposag(y, -ist, -us
hippogrif
—hipt
hirax
hireln
hison
hissop
—hist (t = sed)
histeri(a, -c, -es
historiograf(y, -er
—hitcht

ho, -ed, -ing; -es	—hunch(t, -backt	—impasslond
—hoaxt	—hungerd	impassiv
—hobbid	—hurld	—impeacht
—hobnaild	—hurld	—Impeid
—hobnobd	hurra, -ed, -ing	imperativ
hock, -t, -ing (<i>ock = ough</i>)	—hurrid	—imperif(d, -ing
—hockt	—hurtld	—imperturbd
hockey	—husht	imperativ
—hocus(t, -ing	—huskt	implicativ
—hog(d, -backt, -shed	—hustid	—impoverisht
—hoidend	—huteht	—impres(t, -siv
—hold (<i>d = ed</i>)	huzza, -ed, -ing	—imprisond
holystone (<i>i = y</i>)	hyacinthin	improviz(e, -ation,
holilhock	hyalin	—ator, -atrice
—holiowd	hy- (<i>see hi-</i>)	—impt
holograf, -ic	hyena	—impugnd
homeopath, -ic, -ist, -y		—impuls(t, -iv
homested		imputativ
homofon(e, -ous, -y	ich- (<i>see ie-</i>)	in- (<i>see note, "omitted</i>
homograf, -ic	—icield	<i>forms."</i>)
homolog	ieneumon	in (<i>n = nn</i>)
homonim, -ous, -y	lenograf, -y	incarnadin, -d
honilcomb, -d	leor, -oid, -ose, -ous	—Inces(t, -iv
honidew, -d	lethyoid, -ai	incentiv
honimoon, -d	lethyofag(y, -ist, -ous	inceptiv
honor, -d; -arium, -ary	lethyolog(y, -ist	—Incht
hon(y, -id; -ies; -isuckie	lethysaurus	incislv
—hoodwinkt	idealize	incitativ
—hooft	ideofone	inciz(e, -ion
—hookt	ideograf, -ic, -y	inclusiv
hooping-cof	idilli, -ist, -lic	ineoat(e, -ion, -iv
—hoopt	idiosinera(sy, -tie	incond(lt (<i>or -ite</i>)
—hoppid	—idid	increassativ
—hopt	idolize	—increase
—horn(d, -bill	letter (<i>ie = ei, when so pro-</i>	—incurd
horografs, -y	<i>nounst</i>)	—indetted, -ness
—hors(t, -y; -ewhlipt	li, -favorb, -Judgd, etc.	—indext
hortativ	iland, -er	indicativ
hostil	lie, -t	—indorst
—housd	illativ	inductiv
—hovel(d, -ing	illumin, -d; -ativ	indurativ
—hoverd	illusiv	infant(lt (<i>or -ile</i>)
—howid	illustrativ	infant(in (<i>or -ine</i>)
—hucksterd	imagin, -d; -ativ	infectiv
—huddid	imbecil	—inferd
huf, -t	imbricativ	infinitt, -iv
—hugd	imitativ	—inflxt, -ctiv
hui, -d	—immerst	—influenst (<i>st = ced</i>)
—hulkt	—immesht	—inform(d, -ativ
humanize	imesurab(ie, -ility	inhibitiv
—humbid	—immewd	—initial(d, -ing
—humbugd	immortalize	initiativ
—humd	—immortel	—ink(t, -wel
humor, -d; -al, -ism, -ist,	—Impaird	innovativ
-ous, -some	—impaneld	Inquisitiv
—hump(t, -backt		inscriptiv

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Insigniativ	—itemd	journalize
Inspand	Iterativ	journ(y, -id; -ier, -les;
instal, -d; -ation, -ment	—ivld	—iman, -work, etc.
—Instanst (<i>st = ced</i>)	Ivorlipse (<i>i² = y; i³ = y</i>)	
Insted (<i>e = ea</i>)		
instil, -d; -ment		
Instlnctiv	J	
Institutiv	—jabberd	
Instructiv	—jabd	
Intellectiv	—Jackt	
Intensiv	—jagd	
Inter- (<i>see note, "omitted forms."</i>)	jail, -d; -er, -or	
Interceptiv	jam (<i>m = mb</i>)	
—Interd	—jamd (<i>d = med</i>)	
Interdctiv	—janfld	
Intermissiv	janizary	
—Internd	—japand	
Interne<i>c</i>(In, -iv	—jard	
Interpretativ	—jargond	
Interpretiv	jargonel	
Interrogativ	jasmin	
—Intersperst	—jaundlst (<i>st = ced</i>)	
—Interviewd	—jawd	
Intestln	Jaz, -d	
Introductiv	—jeerd	
Introspectiv	—jellid	
Intrusiv	Jelous, -y	
Intuitlv	jeopardize	
—Intumest (<i>t = ced</i>)	—Jerkt	
Invasiv	Jerrimander, -d	
Invectiv	Jers(y, -les	
—Inveighd	jes, -t (<i>s = ss</i>)	
Inventiv	jessamin	
—Inventorid	—jettid	
—Inverst	—jettisond	
Investigativ	—Jewd	
Investitiv	—Jewel(d, -ing; -er, -ry)	
Invleg(e, -d (<i>ie = ei</i>)	—jibd	
—Involst (<i>st = ced</i>)	—Jigd	
Involv, -d	—Jigged	
iod(id (<i>or -ide</i>)	—Jlggld	
iod(in (<i>or -ine</i>)	Jll (<i>l = ll</i>)	
—Irlst	—Jlmmld	
—irk	—Jlngld	
—Irond	Jltn(y, -les	
Irradlativ	—Jobd	
Irrelativ	Jock(y, -id; -ies, -ylsm	
Irrespectiv	—Jogd	
Irrespectiv	—Joggld	
irruptiv	—Jolnd	
Isocromatic	—Jollld	
Isocron(al, -le, -ous	jonquil	
Isomorf(c, -sm	Jos	
italicize	—Josht	
—Itcht	—Jostld	
	—Jounst (<i>st = ced</i>)	
		K
		kaiak
		kalif, -ate, -ship
		kallptr
		kaolin
		katidid (<i>i¹ = y</i>)
		—keekld
		—keekt
		—keel(d, -hauld
		—keend
		keev
		kelpy
		—kend
		—kennel(d, -ing
		—kerchief
		—kernel(d, -ing
		kers(y, -les; -lmere
		key (quay)
		—keyd
		—kidkt
		—kidnap(t, -ing; -er
		kidn(y, -ies
		kil, -d; -joy, etc.
		—klndld
		klnematograf
		kineto(fone, -gaf
		—klngd
		—kinkt
		—kipperd
		kirloogle (<i>i¹ = y</i>)
		—kirtld
		kls, -t
		klchenet

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—knackt
—knapt
—kneeld (*or knelt*)
knel, -d
—knlekt
—knobd
—knockt
—knold (*d = led*)
—knuckld
—kodakt
kopek
koran
—kotowd
—kraald
kripton
krils
kyanize

L

—label(d, -ing; -er)
labyrinth, -ean, -in
labor, -d
lacerativ
lacker, -d
lackluster
—lackt
lack(y, -id; -les
lacrim(al, -ary, -ation,
 -atory, -ose, -osal
lacros (*s = ss*)
lacustrin
—ladderd
ladi(lke, -ship, etc.
—ladld
laf, -t, -fing; -fable, -ter
—lagd
lam, -d, -ming; -kin,
 -lik, -skin, etc.
lam, -d (*m = mm*)
—lampoond
lampry
—lampt
lanch, -t
languet
—langulsh
lanolin
—lanst (*st = ced*)
—lapeld
—lapst
—lapt
targetto (*g = gh*)
laringo(scope, -scopy
larlin(x, -geal, -gitte,
 -gitis, -gotomy
—larkt

—larrupt
las (*s = ss*)
—lasht
—latcht
—latherd
—latht
—lattist (*st = ced*)
laudativ
—launderd
laundrlman
—laureid
—lavenderd
—lavisht
—lawd
lavativ
—layerd
lazi(board, -bones, etc.
—leacht
—leafft
teag, -d, -ing
leager, -d
—leakt
—leand
—leapt
—learn(d, (*or -t*)
—leasht
—least (*t = ed*)
leastwize
leav
leav(s, -d
led, -ed, -ing; -s, -en;
 -pencil, etc. (*e = ea*)
—ledgd
—leecht
—leerd
legalize
legat(in (*or -ine*)
—legd
legislativ
—lengthend
lengthwize
lenitly
—lent (*e = ea*)
leon(in (*or -ine*)
lepor(in (*or -ine*)
—lept (*e = ea*)
les
—lessend
—lessond
lethargize
letter, -d; -et, -n, -y
—letterd
leucocite
leyantin
—level(d, -ing; -er
leven, -d

—levid
levogir(ate, -ation
lexicograf(y, -er, -ic
—libel(d, -ing; -ant, -ous
libertln
licanthrop(e, -y
licens(e, -t
liecum (*i = y*)
lich, -gate (*i = y*)
—lichend
liepod, -lum
—liekt
licorice
liddite (*i¹ = y*)
liesure (*i e = ei*)
liev
—lightend
—lightder
—llkend
llkewize
—llld
llliver, -d
llm, -d (*m = mb*)
—llmberd
llmf, -atic (*i = y*)
llmfad
llmecolin
llimitativ
—llmnd
—llmpt
llinch, -t (*i = y*)
—llngerd
—llinkt
llnotipe
llnsy, -woolsy
—llntel(d, -ing
llnx, -eyd
lionize
llpotlmuy
—llpt
llquefactiv
—llquord
llrate (*i = y*)
llr(e, -ic, -ically, -ist
—llsis, -ltic (-lysis, -
 -lytic, suffixes)
—llspit
—llstend
llster(in (*or -ine*)
liter
lithografs, -t; -ic, -y
lltta (*i = y*)
—litterd
llv, -d; -long
—livend
—llverd

—liveld	mademoisel	matronimic
—loaf	magnet(ize, -ograf	matronize
—loamd	—mailld	—matterd
—loand	—mainmd	maturativ
—loathd	mainor	mauger
loav, -d; -s	mainprize	—mauld
—lobbid	—maintaind	—maunderd
—lobd	malz	mauv
loc (c = ch)	—malformd	—mayd
localize	—malignd	meager
locativ	—malingerd	—meanderd
—lockt	malmsy	meeanie, -al, -ian
locomotiv	malodor, -ous	mcean(ism, -ist, -ize
—lodg(d, -ment	mama	—medal(d, -ist, -ion
—log(d, -old	—maaeld	—meddld
loggerhed, -s	—mand (d = ned)	mediativ
logo(graf, -tipe	—mandamust	medicin, -d
—loiterd	mandolin	medieval, -ism
lol (l ² = ll)	mandrill	meditativ
lollipop	maneuver, -d	medly
—longd	—mangld	medow, -y; -sweet, etc.
longwize	manila	mefit(ie, -is, -ism
—lookt	maniplies (i ¹ = y)	megadine (i = y)
—loomd	manipulativ	megafone
—loop(t, -hold (d = ed)	—mannerd	melaneol(ia, -ic, -y
—loosend	—mantld	melanocrolic
—loost	manutip(e, -ed	meliorativ
—lopt	—mapt	—mellowd
lorgnet	—marblid	—memberd
los	—mareeld	memorialize
loth	—marcht	menad
—loust	—mard	—menast (st = ced)
—lowd	margarin	—ment (e = ea)
—lowerd	—margind	—mentiond
lu (loo)	marionet	mercant(il (or -ile)
lucrativ	mark (marque)	mercerize
lus, -t	—markt	merehandize
—ludg	marlin, -spike	mercurialize
lul, -d	marmozet	merri(make, -thought
—lumberd	—maroond	mes, -t; -mate
—lumpt	—marrid	meseneefal(on, -ic
—luncht	—marshal(d, -ing; -er	—mesht
Iunet	martir, -d; -dom, -ize	mesmerize
—lungd	martirolog(y, -ic, -ist	mesur(e, -ed; -able
Iup(in (or -ine)	—marvel(d, -ing; -ous	metacenter
—lurcht	mas, -t; -meeting	metaero(nism, -sis
—lurkt	maseulin	metafor, -ic
luster, -d	—masht	metafras(e, -t, -tic
ly- (see II-)	mask, -eraade	metafisie(s, -al, -ian
M		
macadamize	massiv	—metal(d, -ing; -iferous,
macaroni	—masterd	—in, -ist, -ize,
—mackld	mastif	—ografy, -oid
—maddend	matador	metalurg(y, -ie, -ist
	—matcht	metamorf(osis, -ic,
	matelete	—ism, -ize, -ose, -y
	materialize	

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metempsicosis	—mobd	—motiond
meter, -d	mobil, -ize	motiv
methii, -ate, -ene, -ic	—moccasind	moti(y, -ies)
methodize	—mockt	motorcici(e, -d; -ist)
metonom(y, -ic)	—model(d, -ing; -er	—motord
metrograf	modernize	—mottid
—mettld	—molid	—mountaind
—mewd	—moistend	—mournd
—mewid	mold, -ed, -ing	—mousd
micei(fum, -ial (<i>i</i> ¹ = <i>y</i>)	mold(y, -ier, -iest	—mouth(d (or -t))
mietozo(a, -an, -on	molder, -d, -ing	—mowd
mieolog(y, -ic -ist	molehli	—muck(t, -hill
microfon(e, -ic	moiibd(ate, -enum	—muddid
micrograf, -ofone, -y	mollicoddie	—mudsil
midrif	molt, -ed, -ing	muf, -t
mif, -t	monacal (c = ch)	—muffld
mignonet	monare, -ai	—mugd
mii, -stone, -wright, etc.	monecia, -ian, -ious, -ism	mul, -d
—mildewd	monetize	—mulchd
—milkt	mongoos	mullen
milli(gram, -liter, -meter	—monisht	—mulliond
mimeografi, -t	monitiv	multi(fase, -ped,
—mimickt	monk(y, -id; -ies, -yish	—pilativ, -valv
mineralize	monocord (c = ch)	multigraf, -t, -ing
—mingid	monocotiledon -ous	—mumbld
minimize	monocrom(e, -atic	—mumrd
—minisht	monodactil, -ous	—muncht
—ministerd	monograf, -ic, -y	mur (r = rr)
—minst (<i>st</i> = ced)	—monogram(d, -ing;	—murderd
miriad (<i>i</i> ¹ = <i>y</i>)	—atic	—murmurd
miria(gram, -liter,	monolog	murr(y, -ies
-meter, -pod, etc.	monometalis(m, -t	mus, -t (<i>t</i> = sed)
mirmidon	monopolize	muscad(in (or -ine)
mirrh, -in	monosillab(le, -ic	—museld
—mirrord	monostic (c = ch)	—musht
mirtie	monostrof(e, -ic	musical (musicale)
mis- (see note, "omitted	monotip(e, -ic	—muskt
forms.")	monox(id (or -ide)	mustach(e, -t
mis, -t	mon(y, -id; -ler, -ies	mustelin
miself (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—moon(d, -rize	—musterd
misoginy (<i>i</i> ² = <i>y</i>)	—moord	—mutinid
miss(il, -iv	—mopt	—mutterd
mistagog (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	moquet	—muzzld
mister(y, -ious	moralize	my- (see mi-)
mistic, -ism	morel	myografy
mistif(y, -ication	morf(ia, -in (or -ine)	
misticto	morfolog(y, -ical, -ist	N
mlt (<i>t</i> = u)	morfosis	—nabd
miter, -d, -ing	morg	nacel
mith, -ic, -ical	morgag(e, -ed; -ee, -or	naftha, -lene, -lin, -lize
mitholog(y, -ic, -ist	—mortard	nafthol, -ize
mitigativ	mortis, -t	—nagd
—mittend	mos, -capt, -hed, etc.	—naild
—mixt	mosk (mosque)	—napt
—mizzld	—motherd	
—moand	motil	

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narcotin	—noost	oliv
nardin	—nostrild	oliv(in or -ine)
narrativ	—notcht	omber
—narrowd	—notist (<i>st = ced</i>)	omelet
nasofarinx	notocord	—omend
nationalize	—nourisht	omfalos
nativ	novelet	omissiv
naturalize	nowize	onix
—naveld	noz(e, -d	onomatope(ia, -ic
—neard	nubil	oosfere
—nebd	—nudgd	ooz, -d
—neckt	nul, -d	opake
necrofagous	num, -d, -ming; -skul	—opal(d, -in
nectarin	—numberd	—opend
nefew	nuncupativ	operativ
nefo(logy, -scope	nur (knur, narr)	oph- (see of-)
nefrit(e, -ic, -is	nurl, -d	opinionativ
nefrold	nurseriman	opposit
negativ	—nurs(t, -ling	—oppres(t, -siv
neighbor, -d; -hood	nutritiv	—oppugnd
—neighd	—nuzzid	optativ
neodiumium (<i>i¹ = y</i>)	ny- (see ni-)	optofone
neofite	O	
neologize	—oard	—orbd
nerv, -d; -in	—obeyd	—ordaind
—nestld	objectiv	—orderd
net (<i>t = tt</i>)	objurgativ	orfan, -d; -age, -hood
—nettld	observ, -d	organdy
neutralize	—obsest	organize
nev(us, -i	obstructiv	organografy
—nibbld	—obtaind	oriflam
—nibd	obtrusiv	orlx, -es
nicknack	—oceasond	ornithografy
—nickt	—occurd	ornithorhincus
nicot(in or -ine)	ocher	orofarinx
nither (<i>ie = ei</i> , when so pronounst)	octosyllab(ie, -ic	orograf(y, -ic
—nigd	—octupid	orris
—niggid	od, -s	orthofony
nil, -d	odor, -d; -iferous, -ous	orthograp(y, -er, -ic, -ist
nimf, -a, -al, -ean (<i>i = y</i>)	offens(e, -iv	orthoped(ia, -ic, -y
nimfolep(sy, -t	—offerd	ortiv
nimfomania, -e, -eal	ofcleide	oscin
ninetifold	ofidia, -n	ospr(y, -ies
—nippid	ofiology	ostensiv
—nipt	oftalm(ia, -ic, -y	osteografy
niter	oftalmoscop(e, -ic, -y	ostracize
nitroglycerin	oger, -ish	otherwise
—noisd	—ogid	oubilet
nominativ	oilid	ourselvs
—noncommissond	okra	out- (see note, "omitted forms.")
noninductiv	oleograf	over- (see note, "omitted forms.")
nonpartizan	oleomargar(in (or -ine)	—overwhelmd
—nonplus(t, -ing	oligare	ov(in (or -ine)
—noond	olimpl(e, -ad, -an,	—owd
—nonupid		—ownd

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ox(id (or -ide), -idize	parafras(e, -is	—peakt
oxigen, -ate, -ation, -ie, -ize, -ous	parafraſt, -le	—peald
oxigon, -al	paragraf, -t; -er, -ic, -ist	pean
oxihidrogen	parallel(sis, -tie	—pearld
oximel	parallelz(e, -ant	peavy
oxitone	—parallel(d, -ing	—pebbld
ozonize	parallelogramatic	—peckt
P		
pachiderm, -ata, -ous	paramorf, -ic, -ism,	pedagog
—paek(t, -thred	—osis, -ous	—pedal(d, -ing
—paddid	paranimf, -al	—peddid
—paddockt	—parbolid	pedler
—padlockt	—pareel(d, -ing	pedo- (paedo-), etc.
paedo- (see pedo-)	—parcht	—peekt
pagent, -ry	—pardond	—peeld
—paignd	parenchim(a, -atous, -e	—peep
—palrd	parisillable	—peerd
pajamas	—parkt	peev, -d
palankeen	parlor	—pegd
palat(in (or -ine)	parl(y, -id; -ies	pejorativ
—palaverd	—parodid	pel
—paid (d=led)	parol, -d, -ing	pel(er)in (or -ine)
paleograf, -ic, -y	paronim, -ic, -ous	pel-mel
paleo(lithic, -logy, -ntology, -zoic	paroxism, -al, -ic	penalize
palet	paroxitone	—penanst (st=ced)
paifr(y, -id; -ies	parquet	—pencil(d, -ing
palliativ	—parrid	—pend
—palmd	parsly	pendentiv
palmiped	—parst	penetrativ
—palsid	particularize	penni(royal, -weight, -wort, -worth
—paiterd	—partitiond	pennoncel
paludin	partitiv	pensil (l=le)
pamflet, -eer	partizan, -ship	—pensiond
—pamperd	—partnerd	pensiv
—pand	pas, -t; -over, -port, etc.	pentacord
pandemonium	pascal	pentateue
—panderd	pasha, -lic	—peoplid
panegir(te, -ist, -ize	passerin	—pepperd
—panel(d, -ing	passiv	pepsin
—pannlerd	pastelist	perceptiv
—panopild	pasteurize	—percht
pantalet, -s	pastil	perclev, -d (ie=ei)
pantecnicon	—patcht	—pereus(t, -slv
pantelegraf, -y	patriare, -al, -ate	peregrin
pantograf, -ic, -y	—patrol(d, -ing	perfectiv
—paperd	patronim, -ic	perforativ
papirus	patronize	—performd
papoose	—pattend	perifer(y, -al, -ic
—parabld	—patterd	perifras(e, -ed; -ls, -tic
paradim (m=gm)	—patternd	—peril(d, -ing
parafernalla	—pauper(d, -ize	—perisht
paraffin, -d	—pavilond	peristile
	—pavonin	—periwigd
	—pawd	—perkt
	—pawnd	permeativ
	—peaehet	permisiv
	—peaceoekt	

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perox(id (or -ide	— pipet	poetize
— perplext	— pipt	— polsd
perqulsit	piramid , -al, -ic	— poisond
persecutiv	pire (<i>i = y</i>)	polarize
perspectiv	piretic	— pold (<i>d = ed</i>)
persuasiv	piriform	— pold (<i>d = led</i>)
— pertaind	pirit(e , -es, -le	poli- (<i>poly-</i>), etc.
— perturbd	pirograf , -y	pollerom(e , -ic, -y
pervasiv	piro (igneous, -logy,	polifase
perversiv	—mancy, -meter,	polifemus
pesant, -ry (<i>e = ea</i>)	—scope, -xlin	polifon(e , -ic, -ist, -y
— pesterd	pirotecn(y , -le, -ist	pollgam(y , -ist, -ous
— pestid	pirouet	pollginy (<i>i¹ = y; i² = y</i>)
— petal(d , -in	pirrhlc	poliglot
— peterd	pish	poligon , -al
— petitlond	pistol(d , -ing	poligraf , -ic, -y
petrifactiv	pitch(t , -forkt	polihedr(on , -al
petrogif , -ic	pitht	polimorf , -ism, -ous, -ic
petrograf(y , -er, -ic	pithon , -ess, -ic	polinomial
— pettifogd	pitlid (<i>d = ed</i>)	polip , -i, -ous, -us
— pewd	plx , -idium, -ls	poll (petalous, -pod,
ph- (see f -)	plagiarize	—sepalous, etc.
phy- (see f -)	plaind	polisillab(ie , -ic, -ism
piaster	plaintif	polisindeton
pibroc	plaintiv	politecnle , -s
picanningy	planchet	politheis(m , -t, -tic
— pickid	pland	— polisht
— pick(t , -ax	planisfere	poly- (see poli -)
— picnet	planisht	— pommel(d , -ing
icturesk	plankt	— ponderd
— piddld	piash	— ponid
— pierst (<i>st = ced</i>)	piasterd	pontif
— piest (<i>st = ced</i>)	platformd	— poohpoohd
— pig(d , -taild	platipus	— pold
pigm(y, -ean	platirhin	— poopt
plkestaf	plauslv	poplard
pil , -d (<i>l = ll</i>)	play(d , -bil	popplecock
pilaf	pleacht	— poppid
— pilasterd	pleasd	— poppid
— pilferd	pled (<i>e = ea</i>)	— popt
— pilgrimd	piedgd	popularize
— pilliard	plenisht	porcin
— pilliond	pliesance	porfir(y , -itic
— pillorid	pleasant , -ry	pornograf , -ic, -y
— pillowd	plesur(e , -ed	— portald
pillon (<i>i = y</i>)	plow , -d	— portlond
pillor(us , -ic	pliucht	— portrayd
— plimpid	plugd	— positionld
— pimpt	plum , -d, -ming; -mer;	positiv
— pincht	— bob , -line (<i>m = mb</i>)	— posses(t , -siv
— pind (<i>d = ned</i>)	plumiped	— postfixt
— plniond	plumpt	postilion
— pinkt	plunderd	— potherd (<i>d = ed</i>)
— pinnacld	piunkt	— potterd
pinocle	pluralize	— poucht
— pioneerd	poacht	poudret

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—poultist (<i>st =ced</i>)	previz(e, -ion)	—prowlid
—pounst (<i>st =ced</i>)	—preyd	—psalmid
—pourd	—prickt	—pseudomorf, -ism, -ous
—powerd	—prigd	—pseudonim, -ous
—powwoud	—primd (<i>d =med</i>)	—pshawd
practis, -t	primeval	psicalgia
—praisd	primitiv	psychic, -al
—prankt	—principid	psicofisi(cs, -ology
—pranst (<i>st =ced</i>)	—pringid	psicolog(y, -ic, -ical, -ist
praseodiumium	—prinkt	psicopath, -ic, -ist,
—prattid	—prisond	—ology, -y
—prayd	pristin	psicosis
pre- (<i>see note, "omitted forms."</i>)	privativ	psy- (<i>see psi-</i>)
—preacht	probativ	pteridofit(a, -e, -ic
precativ	proced(e, -ed, -ing; -s	pterodactil
preceptiv	—procest	ptomain
—precipist (<i>st =ced</i>)	—proclaimd	—publisht
preclusiv	procrastinativ	—puckerd
precursiv	procreativ	—puddid
predial	product(II, -iv	puerill
predictiv	profecy	puf, -t; -bail
preemptiv	—profest	—pugd
—preend (<i>d =ed</i>)	profes(y, -led; -ier	pulcritude
—prefast (<i>st =ced</i>)	profet, -ess, -ic	—puid (<i>d =led</i>)
prefect	—profferd	pui(y, -les
—preferd	profilactic	—pulp
prehensil	program, -d, -ing; -atic,	pulsat(II, -iv
—prejudist (<i>st =ced</i>)	—er, -ist	—pulst
prelusiv	—progres(t, -siv	pulverize
premeditativ	probilitiv	—pummel(d, -ing
premisl	projectil	—pumpt
premize	—prolapst	—puncth
premen	prolog	—pund (<i>d =ned</i>)
—prentist (<i>st =ced</i>)	—prolongd	—punisht
preparativ	promis, -t	punitiv
prepensiv	promotiv	—pupt
prepositiv	—prongd	pur, -d
—prepossest	—pronounst (<i>st =ced</i>)	—purchast
prepostor	propagativ	—purfid
preraffaelit(e, -ism	—propelid	purgativ
prerogativ	—propertid	purificativ
pres, -t; -man, etc.	—propotiond	—purid
presbiter, -lal, -y	—propt	purlin
presbyterian, -ism	propulsiv	—purloind
prescriptiv	proscriptiv	—purpid
preserv, -d; -ativ	proselit(e, -ism, -ize	—purpos(t, -iv
presumptiv	prospectiv	—purst
pretens(e, -t	—prosperd	—purveyd
preterit, -ion, -iv	protectiv	—pusht
preter(mit, -mission	protooll(sls, -tic	put (<i>t =tt</i>)
preternatural, -ism	protomartir	putativ
pretor, -ial, -ian, -ship	prototip(e, -ai, -ic	putrefactiv
—prevaild	protractiv	—putterd
preventiv	protrus(II, -iv	—puttid
	—provisiond	—puzzld
	provocativ	py- (<i>see pl-</i>)

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Q

—quackt
quadril
quadrisillab(ie, -ic)
—quadrupld
quaf, -t
—quaild
qualitativ
quantitativ
—quarrel(d, -ing; -er)
—quarrid
—quarterd
quartet
—quasht
—quaverd
—queend
—quecrd
quel, -d
—quencht
quercin
—querid
—questiond
questor
—quibbld
—quickend
—quickt
quill, -d; -wort, etc.
quin(in (or -ine))
quintet
quintil (*l = le*)
—quintupld
—quipt
quire (choir)
—quirkt
—quiverd
—quizd

R

rabdomancy (*r = rh*)
racket (racquet)
—ractt
raccoon
—raddld
radiativ
radioactiv
radiograf, -t; -ic, -y
radiotele(graf, -fone)
raf
—raffld
—ragd
—raild
—raind
—raisd
raja

—raliid
—rambd
—ramd
ramekin
—ramp
rancor, -ous
—rankld
—rankt
—ransackt
—ransomd
rapin
rapso(y, -ic, -ist, -ize
—rapt
—rasht
—raspt
ratan, -d
—ratcht
—ratlond
ratlin
—rattl(d, -ehed
—ravel(d, -ing
—ravend
—ravish
—rayd
raz(e, -ure
re- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
rea, -gras
—reacht
realize
—reamd
—recapt
—reard
—reasond
reav, -d
—rebeld
rebuf, -t
recapitulativ
receptiv
—reces(t, -siv
reciet (receipt)
reciev, -d; -ership
reciprocativ
—reckond
—rectt
recogniz(e, -ance, -ee, -or)
—recoidl
—recompenst
recond(it (or -ite)
reconnoiter, -d
—recoupt
—recoverd
recreativ
recuperativ
—recurd
red (*e = ea*)
—reddend
—redeemd
redemptiv
redout
redout(able, -ed
—redrest
reductiv
red(y, -ily, -iness (*e = ea*)
—reeft
—reekt
—reelid
reev, -d
refectiv
—referd
reflectiv
—reflex(t, -lv
—reform(d, -ativ
refractiv
—refraind
refrigerativ
—registerd
—regres(t, -siv
regulativ
—rehearst
—reignd
—reind
—rejoist
relativ
—relax(t, -ativ
—relayd
—releast
reliev, -d
—relinquisht
—relisht
relm (*e = ea*)
—remaind
—remarkt
—remedid
—rememberd
remonstrativ
remunerativ
—rencounterd
—renderd
—renewd
—renigd
—renounst (*s = ced*)
—renownd
reo(meter, -scope, -stat
—repайд
reparativ
—repeaid
—repeld
—replenisht
repletiv
—replevid
—replevind

reprehensiv	revulsiv	rubarb
representativ	rh- (<i>see r-</i>)	—rubberd
—repres(t, -siv	—ribd	—rubd
repriev, -d	—ribbond	—rubid
repriz(e, -al	—rickt	—rubriet
—reproacht	—ricochet(ed, -ing	rud
reprobativ	—riddld	—ruddid
reptil	—ridgd	ruf, -t, -fing; -fer, -fest;
repudiativ	—rifflid]	—shod, etc. (<i>uf = ough</i>)
—repuis(t, -iv	—rifld	ruf, -t (<i>f = ff</i>)
requisit	rifraf	ruffen, -d, -ing
—requisitiond	—rigd	—rufild
—resembld	rigor, -ous	—ruind
reserv, -d	rill, -d	rum, -line(<i>r = rh; m = mb</i>)
—resignd	—rimd	—rumbld
resistiv	rim(e, -ed; -ester, -ist	ruminativ
resolv, -d	—rimpid	rumor, -d
resorptiv	riuestone	—rumpid
respectiv	—ringd	—rumpft
respit	rinitis	rus (<i>r = rh</i>)
responsiv	riuoceros, -es	—rusht
restiv	rinoplast(y, -ic	—rustid
restorativ	—rinst (<i>st = ced</i>)	ryolite
—restraintd	—rippld	
restrictiv	—ript	S
resumptiv	—riskt	saber, -d
resus (<i>r = rh</i>)	rithm, -ic	saccarif(y, -erous,
resuscitativ	—rival(d, -ing	—ication
—retalid	—rivet(ed, -ing; -er	saccarin, -imeter, -oid
—retaind	riz(e, -en, -ing	sack (sacque)
retallativ	rizom(e, -a	—sackt
retardativ	ro, -es, -buck (<i>o = oc</i>)	—saddend
—retcht	—roacht	—saddl(d, -ebackt
retentiv	—roamd	saffir(e, -in
retorie, -al, -ian	—roard	—sagd
retract(l, -iv	—robд	—saild
—retrencht	—rockt	salam, -d, -ming
retributiv	rodium	—salarid
retriev, -d	rododendron	salicille
retro(activ, -flext,	—roild	—sailid (<i>d = ed</i>)
—gressiv, -spectiv	—roild (<i>d = lcd</i>)	saltpeter
—returnud	rollie, -t	salv, -d
reumi, -a, -y (<i>r = rh</i>)	—romaanst (<i>st = ced</i>)	samfire
reumat(ism, -ic	romb, -ie, -oid, -us	—sampld
—revampt	rombohedr(on, -al, -oid	sanativ
—reveald	—rompt	—sanctiond
—revel(d, -ing; -cr	—rooft	—sandaid
reverberativ	—rookt	—sandwicht
—reverenst (<i>st = ced</i>)	—roomd	sanguin, -d
—reverst	rosct	—sanseulot
revertiv	—rosind	santonin
revery	rotativ	—saprofit(e, -ic
reviz(e, -al, -er, -ion,	roulet	—sapt
—or, -ory	—rousd	sarcofagus
revolutionize	—rowd	sard(in (<i>or -ine</i>)
revolv, -d	—rowel(d, -ing	

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sardonix	—scrubd	sepuleral
—sasht	seruf	—sequesterd
satir, -ic (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—serupld	seraf, -ie, -im
satirize	scrutinize	serafine
satur(in (or -ine)	seuf, -t	sergen(t, -cy
—saunterd	—scuffld	sermonize
—saust (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)	seul, -d	serpent(in (or -ine)
savanna	—sculpt	—serrid
savior	—scumbld	serv, -d
savor, -d; -y	—scumnd	serviet
—saw(d, -mil	—currnid	serv(il (or -ile)
saxofone	scurril	sessil
sc- (pronounst s, see s-)	—scutcht	set (<i>t</i> = <i>tt</i>)
—scabd	—scutlld	—settld
seafoif	—seald	seventifold
scalawag	—seamd	—severd
—scald (<i>d</i> = <i>led</i>)	—searcht	—sewd
—scallopt	—seard	—sewerd
—scalpt	—seasond	sextet
—seamperd	seclusiv	sextil
—scampt	secretiv	—sexupld
—seand	sectil	sfalerite
scandalize	—sectiond	sfenoid
—scard	secularize	sfer(e, -ed; -oid, -oidal,
—scarft	sedativ	—ular, -ule
—scarp	seductiv	sferic, -al, -ity, -s
—scattered	—seeld (<i>d</i> = <i>cd</i>)	sigmo(graf, -gram,
sclerenchima (<i>i</i> = <i>y</i>)	—seemd	sign(us, -ie, -oid
scof, -t	—seep	sfincter
scolar, -ship	—seesawd	sfinx, -es
seolastic, -ism	—seethd	sfragistics
scolasti, -ie	segregativ	—shackld
—sconst (<i>st</i> = <i>ced</i>)	—seind	—shadow(d, -graf
secool, -d; -book, -house,	seismograf, -ic, -y	—shagd
—mate, -room, etc.	sel (<i>l</i> = <i>ll</i>)	shal (<i>l</i> = <i>ll</i>)
sooner	selectiv	—shallowd
—scoopt	selenograf(y, -er, -ic	—shambld
—scoreht	selvs	—shamfd (<i>d</i> = <i>med</i>)
—seornd	semäfor(e, -ic	shammy (chamois)
—scotcht	—semidetacht	—shampooed
scotograf	send, -ed (<i>s</i> = <i>sc</i>)	—shankt
—scourd	sen(e, -ery, -ic (<i>s</i> = <i>se</i>)	—sharkt
—scowld	sen(il (or -ile)	—sharpend
—scrabbd	sensitiv	—sharpt
—scrambld	—senst	—shatterd
—scrapt	sensualize	—shawld
—scratcht	sent, -ed (<i>s</i> = <i>sc</i>)	—sheافت
—scrawld	—sentenst	—sheard
—screakt	sentimentalize	—sheath(d (or -t)
—screamd	—sentinel(d, -ing	sheav, -d; -s
—screecht	separativ	—sheerd
—screend	septet	shel, -d; -bark, -fish, etc.
—screwd	septer, -d	shellac, -t
—scribbld	septicem(ia, -ie	—shelterd
—scriimpt	—septupld	shelv, -d; -s
—serold (<i>d</i> = <i>led</i>)	sepulcher, -d	sherif, -alty, -dom, etc.

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shi(l)y, -ness	sillabicate(e, -ion	sissel ($s^1 = sc$)
—shlmmerd	sillabify(y, -ication	sission
—shind ($d = ned$)	sillab(ie, -id; -le, -ize	sissors
—shingld	sillabub ($i = y$)	sissance
shlnn(y, -id	sillabus	sistem, -atic, -atize
—ship(t, -wreckt	sillilog(ism, -istic, -ize	sistol(e, -ic
shir, -d	silly(a, -æ (or -as, pl.), -n	sithe ($s = sc$; $i = y$)
—shirk(t	—silverd	siv, -d (sieve)
shlst, -ose ($s = sc$)	simbio(sls, -tie	sixifold
shlster ($i = y$)	simbol, -d; -le, -ism,	siz, -d
—shiverd	-ist, -istic, -ize, -ogy	sizlg(y, -etic
—shoald	simfon(y, -le, -ious	—sizzld
—shock(t, -hed	simitar, -d	—sketcht
shoilder, -d; -blade, etc.	simlin (cymlin)	—skewd
—shood ($d = ed$)	—simmerd	—skewerd
—shopt	simmetr(y, -le, -ielan,	skiagraf, -y
shorl ($s = sc$)	-ist, -ize	sklf
—shortend	simpath(y, -etic, -ize	skil, -d; -ful
shottish ($s = sc$)	—simperd	skilark, -t ($i = y$)
—shovel(d, -ing; -er	simpson(um, -ac	ski(l)ght, -sail, -scraper,
—show(d, -bh, -bred	simptom, -atic	—ward, etc.
—showerd	sinagog, -al, -ical	—sklmd
—shrike(t	sinalefa	—sklmp
shril, -d	sinclinal	—skind
—shrilvel(d, -ing	sincopat(e, -ion	—skipt
—shrugd	sincope, -al, -le	—skirmisht
—shuckt	sinceron(ism, -al, -ic,	skul, -d; -cap
—shudderd	-ize, -ous	—skulkt
—shuffld	—sind ($d = ned$)	—skunkt
—shund	sindle	—slabbed
—shutterd	sindlealls(m, -t	—slackend
siatic, -a ($s = sc$)	sindleat(e, -ion	—slackt
silbarit(e, -lc ($i^1 = y$)	sindedoch(e, -ical	—slamd
sibl, -lc, -In (or -ine)	sineresis	—slanderd
sicamore	—sinewd	—slangd
sleccatly	—singid	—slapt
sicee ($i = y$)	sinod, -al, -ie	—slasht
—slekend	sinolog	—slaughterd
slefant(-t, -ey, -tie, -tlsh	sinonim, -le, -ist, -ity,	—slaverd
siderograf, -lc, -ist, -y	-ize, -ous, -y	sleav, -d
—side(trackt, -wize	sinop(sis, -tic	—sleekt
—sidd	sinovia, -l	sleev, -d
siegnlor, -age, -y ($ie = ei$)	sinta(x, -ctic	—sleighd
slen(ce, -tlal, -tific, -tist	sinthe(sls, -size, -tic	—sleutht
siez, -d; -In, -ure	sintilla, -nt, -te, -tion	—slekt
slifli(s, -tie	siolls(m, -t, -tic ($s = sc$)	slight (sleight)
sifon, -d; -age, -ofore	sion ($s = sc$)	sli(l)y, -ness
—slghd	—sipt	—slipperd
—signal(d, -ing; -er, -ize	siren ($i = y$)	—slipt
—signd	sirlnga	—sllverd
significativ	sirlng(e, -ed	slo, -es ($o = oe$)
sil, -d	sirinx	—slobberd
—silens(t ($st = ced$)	sirra	siold ($i = y$)
slif, -ld, -like	sirrhus ($s = sc$)	—slopt
silhouet	sirrup, -y	—slosht
siliabary	sis, -t ($s^2 = ss$)	

—sloucht	sobriquet	spil, -d (or -t)
—slowd	socialize	—spindl(d, -elegd, etc.
sluf, -t, -fing; -fy	—sockt	spinny
—slugd	—soddend	spiritualize
—sluist (<i>st = ced</i>)	sofism (<i>f = ph</i>)	spirituel
—slumberd	sofist, -er, -ic; -ry	—splasht
—slumld	sofisticat(e, -ion, -or	—splattered
—slumpt	sofomor(e, -ic	—splayd
—slurd	—softend	splendor
—slusht	—soild	—splinterd
—smackt	—sojournd	—splotcht
—smartend	—solast (<i>st = ced</i>)	—splutterd
—smasht	—sold (<i>d = ed</i>)	—spoil(d (or -t)
—smatterd	—solderd	spondi! (<i>i = y</i>)
—smeard	—soldierd	—spoold
smel, -d (or -t)	solecize	—spoon(d, -bil, -bild
—smireht	solemnize	sportiv
—smirkt	soliloquize	—spraind
—smitht	solmizat(e, -ion	—sprawld
—smockt	solutiv	—sprayd
smolder, -d	solv, -d	spred, -ing; -er (<i>e = ea</i>)
—smoocht	somber	—sprigd
—smoothd	sooth, -d	—sprinkld
—smotherd	—sopt	sprite, -ly
—smudgd	sorgum (<i>sorghum</i>)	—spunkt
—smuggld	—sorrowd	—spurd
—smutcht	soubret	—spurnd
—snaffld	—sould	—sputterd
—snagd	—sourd	—squabbd
—snapt	—soust	—squald (<i>d = led</i>)
—snarld	—southt	—squanderd
—snatcht	soren, -ty	—squasht
—sneakt	—sowd	—squawkd
—sneerd	spagetti	—squeakt
sneez, -d	—spald (<i>d = led</i>)	—squeald
snel	—spand	squeez, -d
—sniickerd	—spangld	—squelchт
—sniekt	—spankt	—squibd
snif, -t	—spard (<i>d = red</i>)	—squil
—sniggerd	—sparkt	—squirmd
—sniggl	—spatterd	—stabd
—snipt	—spavind	stabilize
—snivel(d, -ing; -er	—spawnd	—stabld
—snoopt	—spayd	—stablisht
snooz, -d	—speard	—stackt
—snow(d, -plow	specialize	staf
—snubd	—speckld	—staggerd
snuf, -t; -box, etc.	—speckt	—staid
—snuffld	—spectacld	—staind
—snugd	specter	—stald (<i>d = led</i>)
—snuggld	speculativ	—stalkt
—soakt	spel, -d (or -t); -bind	—stammerd
—soapt	spermatofit(e, -ic	—stampt
—soard	—spewd	stanch, -t; -er, -est
—sobd	sph- (<i>see sf-</i>)	—stanchiond
—soberd	spigoty	standardize

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—staplid	—straddid	succor, -d
—starcht	—straggid	suecum, -d, -ming
—stard	—straightend	—succus(t, -siv
—startld	—straind	—suekld
starv, -d; -ling	—straitend	—suckt
—stationd	—strangld	sud (d = dd)
statuet	—strapt	suf, -t, -fing (uf = ough)
—steamd	stratigraf(y, -lc	—sufferd
stearin	—strayd	—suffixt
sted, -ed, -ing; -fast	—streakt	suffocativ
sted(y, -id, -ying; -ier,	—streamd	—suffraget
-est, -ily, -iness	—strengthend	—sugard
—steeld	stres, -t	suggestiv
—steepid	—streht	sulfate
—steupt	—strewd	sulf(id (or -ide)
—steerd	strien(ia, -in (or -ine)	sulfohidrate
stelth, -y	—stringd	sulfur, -ate, -ation,
—stemd	—stript	-eous, -ic, -ous, -y
—stenell(d, -ing; -er	strob(l (or -ile)	sulfuret, -ed, -ing
stenograf, -er, -le, -y	strof(e, -le	—sulkt
—stept	—stroid (d = led)	sumac
stereograf, -le, -y	—strop	—sumd
stereotip(e, -ic, -ist, -y	—strowd	summarize
steril, -ize	—struggid	—summerd
—sternd	—strumd	—summond
sternutativ	—stubd	—sunburn(d (or -t)
—stewd	—studid	—sun(d, -rize
stic (c = ch)	stuf, -t	—sunderd
—stiekid	—stumbld	super(ad, -ealenderd,
stif, -baekt, -neekt, etc.	—stumid	-drednaught,
—stiffend	—stumpt	-endowd, -fluxt,
—stifld	—stund	-sensitiv
stigmatize	stupefaetiv	superlativ
stil, -d; -born, etc.	—stutterd	superviz(e, -ai, -ion,
stil(e, -ar, -et, -iform,	suasiv	-or, -ory
-oid, -ometer, -us	subhed, -ed, -ing (e = ea)	—supplid
stil(e, -ed, -ing	subjectiv	suppletiv
stil(e, -ish, -ist, -istie	—subjoind	suppositiv
stilograf, -le, -y	subjunetiv	—suppres(t, -siv
stim(ie, -id, -ying	—subleast	suppurativ
stimulativ	—submierst	—supt
—stippid	submissiv	—sureeast
stiption, -ity	—subornd	—sureingld
—stird	subpena, -ed, -ing	suretiship
—stiteht	subserv, -d	—surfast (st = ced)
—stockt	subsidize	surmize
—stold (d = ed)	—subsolid	surname
stomae, -t	substantiv	—surpast
—stoold	subsumptiv	—surplist (st = ced)
—stoopt	subtil (or suttill)	surpriz(e, -al
—stopperd	—subtitid	—surrenderd
—stoppld	subtractiv	surr(y, -ies
—stopt	subtresur(y, -er	—surtaxt
—storid	subversiv	—surveyd
—stormd	succed(e, -ed, -ing	suseeptiv
—stowd	suceessiv	suspensiv

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—sustain'd	tantalize	tetrare
sutt <i>il</i> (<i>or subt<i>il</i></i>), -ism, -ity, -ize, -ty	taperd	textil
sutt <i>e</i> , -ety, -y	tapestrid	thallofit(a, -e, -le)
—swabd	tapt	—thankt
—swaddid	tard	—thatcht
—swagd	tarif, -t	—thawd
—swaggerd	tarnlsht	theater
—swallowd	tarrid	thein
—swampt	taskt	themselvs
—swapt	tassel(d, -ing)	theofany
—swarmd	tatterd	theolog, -ize
—swasht	tattld	theomorfic
—swathd	tattood	theorize
—swayd	taurin	theosof(y, -ic, -ism, -ist)
—sweetend	tautend	thermodlnamic, -al, -s
swel, -d; -fish	tautologize	thermograf
—swelterd	tawd	—thewd
swerv, -d	taxt	—thickend
swet, -ed, -ing; -er, -y	teamid	thlev, -d; -s
—swigd	teasd	thll
swil, -d	teazel	thlm(e, -ous, -y (<i>i = y</i>)
—swindld	teenic, -al, -ality, -lan	thimus
—swingid	teenic (<i>or tecniqe</i>)	—thind
—swirld	teenolog(y, -ic, -lst	thyroid
—wisht	teemd	thirsus
—swlcht	teeterd	thritifold
—swivel(d, -ing	teethd	tho
—swoond	tel, -tale	—thornd
—swoopt	telautograf	thoro, -ly, -ness; -base,
sy- (<i>see sl-</i>)	telefon(e, -ed; -ic, -y	—bred, -fare, -going,
	telegraf, -t; -er, -ic, -y	—wort, etc.
T		
—tabd	telefot(e, -o	—thral(d, -dom
—tabid	telefotograf, -ic, -y	—thrapt
tabor, -ine	telfer, -age	—thrasht
taboret	temperd	thred, -ed, -ing; -er,
tabu	tempid	—like, -y; -bare, etc.
tachigraf, -er, -y	temporize	—thresht
—tackid	tenderd	thret
—tackt	tenia	threten, -d, -ing; -er
tact(il (<i>or -ile</i>)	tenond	thrill, -d
—tagd	tenor	thro, -es (<i>o = oe</i>)
—taid	tensil	—throbd
—tailord	tenst	—throngd
—talk(t, -ativ	tentacd	thru, -out
—tall(d, -man	tentativ	—thrumd
—tallowd	tenterd	thum, -d, -ming (<i>m = mb</i>)
—talond	teraf, -im	—thumpt
tamarac	terebinthin	—thunderd
—tamperd	termd	—thwackt
—tampt	terminativ	—tictid
—tand	terrast (<i>st = ced</i>)	—tictkt
—tangd	terrorize	tlcoon (<i>i = y</i>)
—tangid	tetherd	—tidld
—tankt	tetracord, -pillon,	—tierd
	-sillable, -stille	tif, -t

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tlfoon (<i>i = y; f = ph</i>)	—tourd	—trestid
tlf(us, -old, -ous)	tourmalin	tresur(e, -ed; -er, -y
—tightend	tourn(y, -les)	—triangld
tigrin	—tousld	tribrac
like	—towd	tricel(e, -d; -lst
tlil, -d	—towel(d, -ing)	—trickid
—tillerd	—towerd	—trickt
—timberd	toxem(ia, -ic	tricolor, -d
timpan, -lc, -um	toxin	tricord (<i>c = ch</i>)
—tind (<i>d = ned</i>)	—toyd	tricotomy
—tingld	trachit(e, -lc, -old	—trifld
—tinkerd	—trackt	—triformd
—tinkld	tract(il, -iv	trifthong, -al
—tinkt	—trafflet	—trigd
—tinscl(d, -ing	tragedien	trigif
tip(e, -ed, -Ing; -lst	—tralid	trigraf
tipewrit(c, -er, -lst	—traind	tril, -d
tipl(e)al, -fy	—trammel(d, -ing; -er	—trimd
tipografl, -er, -lc, -y	—trampid	—tripid
—tippid	—tramt	—tript
tipstaf, -s	tranquilize	triptic (<i>i² = y; c = ch</i>)
—tipt	transalpin	trisall (<i>i¹ = y</i>)
tipto, -ed, -ing; -es	transcriptiv	trisillab(ic, -lc
trian(t, -lc, -lide, -ize,	—transfer(d, -ing; -able,	trist (<i>i = y</i>)
—ous, -y	-ability, -al, -ee, -er,	trisulf(id (or -ide)
tiro	-erence, -or	triumf, -t; -al, -ant
tisic, -al, -ky	—transfixt	trivalv
tisis	—transform(d, -ativ	trocale, -al
titillativ	transfuslv	troclea, -r
—titid	—transgres(t, -siv	trocold
—titterd	tranship, -t, -ping; -ment	trof(y, -id
to, -ed, -ing; -es (<i>o = oe</i>)	translitiv	troglodit(e, -lc
—toadid	transmisslv	—troid (<i>d = led</i>)
—toboggand	transmutativ	troll(y, -Id; -les
—toddid	—transpiert (<i>st = ced</i>)	—troopt
tof(us, -l	—transnst (<i>st = ced</i>)	tropofilos
—togd	—trapt	tropofite(e, -lc
—toggld	—trashit	—trotht
—told	—travald	—troublid
—tokend	—travel(d, -ing; -er, -og	—trounst (<i>st = ced</i>)
—told (<i>d = ed</i>)	—traverst	trouser(s, -d
—told (<i>d = led</i>)	—travestid	—trowd
—tomahawkt	—trawld	—trowel(d, -ing
tomally	treatis	—truckld
—tombd	—trebd	—truct
tonsillitis	trecher(y, -ous	—trudgd
—toold	tred, -ing; -er; -mill	—truffid
—tooth(t, -ake	tredl(e, -d	—trumpt
topograf(y, -er, -lc	trefin(e, -ed	—trundid
—toppid	—trekt	—trunkt
topsurvy	—trellist	trus, -t (<i>t² = sed</i>)
—topt	—trembid	—tubd
tort(lI, -iv	—trencht	—tubercl
tos, -t; -pot, -up	—trepand	tuch, -t; -y; -stone, etc.
—total(d, -ing	tres, -t	—tuckerd
—totterd	—trespast	

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—tuckt	uranografy	villan(y, -ous)
tuf (<i>f=ff</i>)	urem(ia, -ic	vinalgret
tuf, -fer, -fest (<i>uf=ough</i>)	urin	vindicativ
tuffen, -d, -ing	—urnd	vindictiv
—tugd	ursin	—vnegard (<i>d=ed</i>)
—tumbid	—usherd	violativ
tumor	—usurpt	viperin
—tund	uterin	viril
tung, -d; -tled	utilize	—visiond
—tunnel(d, -ing; -er	—utterd	visualize
—turband		vitalize
turb(in) (or -ine)		vitulin
—turft	V	vituperativ
turk(y, -ies	vacc(in) (or -ine)	vizor, -d
termal(in) (or -ine)	—valid	vocalize
—turmold	—valanst (<i>st=ced</i>)	vocativ
—turnd	valkir, -lan, -le (<i>i¹=y</i>)	—volst (<i>st=ced</i>)
turquois	vail(y, -ies	volatile, -ize
—tusht	valor, -ous	volatil, -ize
—tuskt	valorization	—volunteerd
—tussid	valv, -d	votiv
—tutord	—vampt	—voucht
—tuhood	—vand	—vowd
—twaddid	vanguard (<i>a²=ua</i>)	—vowel(d, -ing
—twangd	—vanisht	vulcanize
—tweakt	—vanquisht	vulgarize
—tweedid	vapor, -d; -ish, -ize, -ous	vulpin
tweez	—vari(d, -colord	
twely, -month	—varnisht	W
twentifold	vase(lin) (or -ine)	—wabbid
—twiddid	vaudevile	—waddid
twier (tuyere)	vedet	—waferd
—twigd	—veerd	—wagd
twil, -d	vegetativ	—wagerd
—twind (<i>d=ned</i>)	—veild	—waggid
—twinkid	—veind	wagon, -d, -ing; -et
—twirid	—veneerd	—wallid
—twitcht	—venomd	—wainscot(ed, -ing
—twitterd	ventilitativ	waiv, -d
ty- (see ti-)	ventriloquize	—wakend
	veranda	—wald (<i>d=led</i>)
U	vermuth	—walkt
—udderd	versatil	—wallopt
uicerativ	versicolor	—wallowd
umber, -d	—verst	—waltzt
umbret	verv	—wanderd
un- (see note, "omitted forms.")	vestriman (<i>i=y</i>)	—wantond
under- (sec note, "omitted forms.")	—vext	—warbid
—uniformd	vial	—ward (<i>d=red</i>)
univarl, -d	vibrat(il, -iv	—warmd
up- (see note, "omitted forms.")	victimize	—warnd
—upholsterd	—victual(d, -ing; -er	—warpt
	videt	—washt
	—vlewld	—wassalid
	vignet	—watcht
	vigor, -ous	

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—water(d, -markt, etc.	—wlckt	xilo-
—wattld	—wldend	(xylo-), etc.
—wauld	—wldowd	xilo(carpous, -fagous,
—waverd	wier	-gen, -nlte, etc.
—waxt	wierd	xilofon(e, -lst
—weakend	—wlgd	xilograf, -lc, -y
—weand	—wlggld	xister
—wearid	—wigwagd	xy- (see xl-)
weav, -d	—wil, -ful	
weazand	—willowd	Y
weazel	—wlmpld	—yammerd
—weazend	—wlndowd	—yankt
—webd	—windrowd	—yapt
—wedgd	—wlngd	—yarnd
—weend	—winkt	—yawd
—weighd	—winnowd	—yawnd
wel, -d; -bred, etc.	—wlnst (st = ced)	—yawpt
—weleomd	—winterd	—yelept
—welsht	—wisht	—yeand
—welterd	—wispt	—yearnd
welth, -y	—witcht	yeg, -man
wepon, -d	with, -t (withe)	yel, -d
wer	—wltherd	—yellowd
wether, -d; -wize, etc.	—witnест	—yelpt
—whackt	wize	—yodel(d, -ing; -er
—wharf	wlzeaker	—yolkt
wharvs	—wlzend	yoman, -like, -ry
—wheedid	wo, -es; -ful; -begon	yourselfs
—wheeid	—wolft	—yowld
wheeze, -d	volvs	yu
—whelkt	—wombd	yung, -er, -est, -ish,
—whelmd	—wonderd	—ling, -ster
—wheipt	woolen, -y	yunker
whlf, -t	—workt	
—whiffl	—wormd	Z
—whlmperd	—worlld	zaffer
whimsy	—worshlp(t, -ing; -er	zanthonium
—whlnnid	—wrangld	zelfr (f = ph; i = y)
whippoorwl	—wrapt	zelot, -ry
—whipt	—wreakt	zelous
whir, -d	wreath, -d (or -t)	zlgoma, -tic (i = y)
—whlrlid	—wreckt	zigomorf(ous, -lc
—whlsht	—wrencht	zlgosp(ore, -erm
—whlskerd	—wrestld	—zlgzagd
—whlskt	—wriggld	zlmase
whisk(y, -ies	—wrlnqd	zim(e, -lc, -ology,
—whlsperd	—wrongd	—ometer, -osis, -otic
—whlstd		zineograf(y, -er, -lc
—whltend		—zinet
whittlether (e ^l = ea)		zoofag(an, -ous
—whittld	X	zoofit(e, -lc
whiz, -d	xanth(ein, -in	zoogeograf(y, -er, -lc
—whoopt	xerofl, -ous	zoograf(y, -er, -lc, -lst
—whopt	xerofit(e, -lc	zoril
—whord	xifold, -lan	zy- (see zi-)
—wickerd	xilem	

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30 WORDS IN SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS

For the benefit of busy men and women who would like to begin the use of some simplified spellings without taking the time to learn the Rules, and in response to many requests for a short but representativ list of words in simplified spellings, the Board has made the following selection from the examples under the Rules.

The words of the list hav been chosen with special reference to use in correspondence, and include the five tipe-words, *catalog*, *program*, *tho*, *thoro*, *thru*, of the list of TWELV WORDS adopted by the NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION in 1898, and since then used by it in all its official publications and correspondence:

LIST OF 30 WORDS

ad	enuf	shal
address	fil(d)	shipt
anser(d)	fixt	tel
ar	giv	telefone
askt	hav	(al)tho
bil(d)	insted	thoro(ly, -fare, etc.)
buro	liv(d)	thru(out)
catalog	program	twelv
det	reciet	wil
engin	reciev(d)	yu

Leaflets containing the LIST OF 30 WORDS, with suggestions for extending the use of simplified spelling by applying the principles illustrated by the 30 Words to the spelling of other words in their respectiv classes, wil be supplied free on request specifying quantity desired. (See next page.) Address:

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